

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MISSING SERVICE PERSONNEL  
ACT

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, because I proudly display a POW/MIA flag outside my office door, I am reminded on a daily basis of the importance and immediate need for the Missing Service Personnel Act. This bill is long overdue.

This legislation will provide a procedure for handling the difficult question of how and when a member of the Armed Forces who is considered missing in action can be declared legally dead.

Important provisions of this legislation include: bringing family members into the review process; giving families access to information gained during the investigation; and establishing a definite timeframe for the review process. Families will know what to expect from the process and would be spared years of waiting under this legislation.

The evidence is clear that soldiers from past wars were declared dead when they were very much alive. This act will assure that our military personnel will be accounted for without question.

There is strong bipartisan consensus in support of this bill. I look forward to working with my colleagues in assuring that this legislation quickly becomes law. Finally, the hard work of many fine people and veterans' groups have gone into creating this legislation. We should all be working for the welfare of the men and women in our armed services. By supporting this bill we are telling them that yes, the time has come to answer the tough questions that the families of missing members of the Armed Forces face every day.

TRIBUTE TO COL. ALBERT S.  
WYNOT

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues some sad news from my district in Massachusetts. Retired Army Col. Albert S. Wynot passed away on January 27, 1995. Colonel Wynot, a resident of Walpole, MA, served in the Army from 1938 until his retirement in 1950, and then continued his service as a member of the Army reserves until 1980. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology [MIT], Colonel Wynot fought in World War II with the 329th Engineering Battalion and was intimately involved in the planning and execution of the D-day invasion in Normandy on June 6, 1944.

Colonel Wynot was the proud recipient of the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Bronze Star Cluster, the American Defense Medal, Distinguished Unit Medal, the Order of the French Army, and the United States Victory Medal.

I last saw Colonel Wynot during a district swing this fall when I visited him in the New Pond Village residences in Walpole, MA. Even then, during a question and answer session that I hosted with the residents, Colonel Wynot had strong opinions about national issues ranging from the collapse of the Soviet Union and its empire in Eastern Europe to the local sludge issue in the town of Walpole. Colonel Wynot loved debate and discussion and was, in every sense of the word, a colonel until the end.

I extend my sympathies to his wife Dorothy, his family and all of his friends and neighbors at New Pond Village.

CLARIFY THAT VETERANS'  
BENEFITS ARE TAX-EXEMPT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 972 to clarify that veterans benefits are not taxable. A number of members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs have joined me as cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as far as we know, veterans' benefits have never been subject to taxation, either at the Federal or the State level. We have long had laws which prohibited these benefits from being taxed. However, over the course of the last several years, some doubt about the tax-exempt status of veterans' benefits has arisen. In 1992, the IRS Chief Counsel's office concluded that some benefits might be taxable under amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code in 1986.

To its credit, this administration responded to this possibility by proposing that new language be enacted exempting all veterans' benefits and allowance from taxation. The Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures of the Committee on Ways and Means received favorable testimony on a proposal which I introduced last Congress, H.R. 786, which would have done the same thing as the administration proposal. However, the committee failed to act on any technical tax bills last Congress.

I think that we should clear up any remaining confusion on this issue by enacting this legislation, and the administration has indicated its support for my position in the past. Since there is no tax now being collected on veterans' benefits, there shouldn't be any revenue loss from its enactment. I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

BAN SMOKING ON INTERNATIONAL  
FLIGHTS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Airliner Cabin Air Quality Act of 1995, to prohibit smoking on international flights to and from the United States. Congress banned smoking on all domestic flights of 6 hours or less in 1990. However, smoking is still legal on U.S. carriers on international flights. Most foreign carriers serving the U.S. permit smoking as well.

To protect flight attendants and passengers, I introduced similar legislation last year—H.R. 4495. The bill passed the House on October 4, under Suspension of the Rules. The bill I introduce today is identical in intent to the one passed by the House last fall.

Briefly, the bill requires the Department of Transportation to issue regulations requiring U.S. and foreign air carriers to prohibit smoking in passenger cabins and lavatories on flights between points in the United States and foreign points, that is, the last point of departure prior to landing in the U.S., and the first point of arrival when leaving the U.S. Additionally, the bill would prohibit smoking in the cockpits of U.S. airliners.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is extremely timely. International flights between the United States and Canada are already smoke-free. Three U.S. carriers, Delta, American and Northwest, offer nonsmoking flights on some international routes. Our Government is negotiating with others to arrange bilateral or multilateral smoking bans.

The latest sign of progress came last month, when the Department of Transportation gave the green light to eight airlines—six U.S. carriers and two foreign—to discuss a mutual ban on smoking on transatlantic flights without fear of antitrust action being taken against them. Those airlines are American, Continental, Northwest, Trans World, and United Airlines, USAir, British Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Finally, the nations belonging to the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], which includes most countries, have agreed to end smoking on airlines by July 1996.

With all these moves to ban smoking, why is my bill needed?

Simply, because relief can not come too fast for flight attendants and passengers who without my bill will have to fly for another year and a half in those cabins where smoking is still permitted.

Flight attendants assigned to long international smoking flights are forced to spend their working lives in smoke-filled galleys at the back of aircraft. At hearings the Subcommittee on Aviation held last year, flight attendant representatives detailed ailments

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

which they and their colleagues incur in the small, enclosed, smoke-filled cabin environment. They described health problems ranging from eye, nose and throat irritation, headache, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision, shortness of breath, and heart palpitations to permanent disability and even death for the occupational hazards of their jobs in airplanes. Nonsmoking flight attendants are suffering and dying from diseases common to smokers—the penalty of an honest day's work.

Equally unacceptable is the plight of children stuck in the smoking section with their parents. And businessmen who must be at their peak when they arrive at their destination, but stagger off, jet-lagged and debilitated by smoke-caused allergies and sensitivities. And pleasure travelers whose vacations are ruined by smoke-induced illnesses. And the millions of nonsmoking passengers who cannot really get away from the smoke, no matter where they sit in the airplane.

This bill is also needed from a safety standpoint. At our hearing, flight attendant witnesses showed us photographs of cigarette butts all over the floor of the airplane. They testified to passengers falling asleep in their seats, dropping lit cigarettes on the floor. More than one attendant has thrown coffee on a smoldering butt to escape the horror of an in-flight fire.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that airlines have decided to take dramatic action on their own. In banning smoking they have shown great courage, and I believe will be rewarded with increased passengers. And I commend the Department of Transportation for granting them antitrust immunity to discuss the issue. I believe these airlines, and others, would like to go farther than ban smoking on all routes and flights. They cannot, in some cases, for competitive reasons. Therefore it makes eminent sense to ban smoking on all flights, now, to protect the health of flight attendants and passengers alike.

Another year and a half can make a lot of difference in the lives of many, many, people. I believe that airlines, as well as the vast majority of their employees and passengers, will welcome enactment of this bill.

#### C-17 WINS COLLIER TROPHY

### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III transport plane has again received recognition in the aeronautical community for its extraordinary capabilities.

The C-17 has been awarded the prestigious Collier Trophy, symbolizing the top aeronautical achievement of 1994. The trophy is awarded by the National Aeronautic Association [NAA] for "the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use in the previous year."

This award is yet another reaffirmation of the commitment to excellence on the part of the dedicated craftsmen and women who

manufacture the C-17 at McDonnell Douglas' plant in Long Beach, CA. These talented individuals, through their efforts, are directly contributing to the Nation's defense—as well as to the ability to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need throughout the world.

The NAA, in announcing the award, said it was bestowed "for designing, developing, testing, producing and placing into service the C-17 Globemaster III whose performance and efficiency makes it the most versatile airlift aircraft in aviation history."

The C-17 has already demonstrated its tremendous value, and it will continue to do so well into the 21st century. I am proud to represent the district in which it is built.

At this point in the Record, I would like to include a McDonnell Douglas news release telling of the award and outlining some of the extraordinary capabilities of this remarkable aircraft.

The news release follows:

#### C-17 WINS COLLIER TROPHY

LONG BEACH CA., February 15, 1995.—The U.S. Air Force/McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III transport has been awarded the prestigious Collier Trophy, symbolizing the top aeronautical achievement of 1994.

The trophy, established in 1911, is awarded each year by the National Aeronautic Association (NAA) for "the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use in the previous year."

The NAA said the award was bestowed "for designing, developing, testing, producing and placing into service the C-17 Globemaster III whose performance and efficiency make it the most versatile airlift aircraft in aviation history."

Named as recipients of the 1994 Collier Trophy were the U.S. Air Force, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, and the C-17 industrial team of subcontractors and suppliers. The C-17 was nominated for the award by the Air Force Association (AFA).

"We are highly honored that the C-17 has been selected by the NAA for this most famous of all aviation awards," said Harry Stonecipher, McDonnell Douglas president and chief executive officer. "This honor recognizes the dedication and commitment at our company and its employees—along with our supplier teammates—in designing, producing and delivering to the Air Force the best military transport plane ever built."

In its nomination, the AFA cited the McDonnell Douglas C-17 as "the linchpin airlift modernization" and said that it "demonstrated in 1994 that it had the versatility to create a new era in military airlift." AFA pointed out that the C-17 landed four times the payload of the C-130 into less than 3,000 feet of runway and carried large Army equipment only the large C-5 could carry.

While approximately the same external size of the C-141B, the C-17 carries twice the payload. It also exceeded "demanding reliability and maintainability standards during an intensive two week test period in November 1994," AFA said.

"These remarkable achievements prove that the C-17 is the world's most versatile airlift aircraft and will be the new core airlifter to support the U.S. national security needs in war and peace," the association said.

The first test flight of the C-17 was on Sept. 15, 1991. The C-17's developmental flight test program was completed in December 1994 as scheduled.

Eight production C-17s were delivered to the Air Force in 1994, the last five ahead of schedule. A total of 18 C-17s have been delivered to the Air Force to date.

The McDonnell Douglas C-17 is the only transport aircraft in the world that can provide direct, long-distance delivery of large combat equipment and troops, or humanitarian aid, across intercontinental distances and land at small, unimproved airstrips. It offers strategic and theater lift, and is the only aircraft that can airdrop large armored vehicles and engineering equipment.

The first production aircraft delivered to an operational unit arrived at the 437th Airlift Wing, Charleston AFB, S.C., on June 14, 1993. The unit's first squadron of 12 C-17s were declared ready for worldwide operations in January 1995. To date, the C-17 Globemaster III fleet has accumulated 10,000 flying hours.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM P. JOYCE, SR.

### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this weekend a native of my home city of Boston, Mr. William P. "Bill" Joyce, marks a special milestone in his life as he celebrates his 80th birthday with family and friends.

One of six children, Mr. Joyce graduated from South Boston High School and went on to study at Boston University. He was devoted to his wife, Joanna, whose tragic loss at an early age left him with a young son to raise alone. He faced the challenges that life presented him with great courage and determination, and today his son, Bill, Jr., serves as a special assistant U.S. attorney.

Mr. Joyce moved to Washington, DC in the early 1960's, during the Kennedy administration. Proud of his Irish and south Boston roots, he made many friends and found abundant compatriots here during that era. In recent years, he had the privilege of escorting the Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Washington. Trained as a certified public accountant, his long career included service in both the government and the private sector. Although he retired from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in recent years, he now volunteers his time at the Touchdown Club in Washington, where he is an active member.

In Boston and Washington, Mr. Joyce is known as a generous, outgoing man who loves people and makes friends easily. Whenever he walks into any of his favorite haunts, he is greeted by a chorus of "Hi, Bill!" He is especially proud of his 7-year old granddaughter, Laura, who will celebrate with him this weekend.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Bill Joyce a very happy birthday and many more to come.



A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MARTHA E. BOLDEN: CELEBRATING A LIFE OF ACTIVISM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in rising today to salute a resident of my Congressional District, Mrs. Martha E. Bolden, who was recently profiled in the Plain Dealer newspaper. In the article which is entitled, "Four Score and Ten: A Life of Activism," the reporter explores the life of this outstanding individual and her contributions to our city. Mrs. Bolden is well known for her commitment to improving the lives of others. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding this outstanding individual.

Mrs. Bolden was the operator of a beauty shop in Mobile, AL, during the 1930's when she was encouraged to vote because she was a business owner. Her \$200 poll tax fee was paid by one of the city's black physicians. In order to register to vote, Mrs. Bolden was also required to memorize the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution. With determination, she overcame this obstacle and became a registered voter, achieving celebrity status in the black community. This action and determination on the part of Martha Bolden represented the beginning of a lifetime of activism.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Bolden moved to Cleveland, OH, in 1953. Over the years, the Cleveland community has benefited greatly from her strong leadership. Upon arriving in Cleveland, Mrs. Bolden immediately became active in the Hough community, encouraging her neighbors to vote and work in political campaigns. When riots destroyed city neighborhoods in the mid-1960's, Mrs. Bolden was instrumental in helping to rebuild the city. She was a founding member of the Hough Area Development Corp., which was one of the first community-based development corporations in the country. The organization played a key role in revitalizing the neighborhood, including the development of shopping facilities and housing estates for residents.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Martha Bolden on the House Floor today. I can recall that she was one of my first clients when I began practicing law in Cleveland. As an attorney, I represented her when she purchased her home in the city. I also recall that Mrs. Bolden was an active worker in my political campaigns. At the age of 90, she is still politically involved as one of the "101 Women for Stokes."

Mr. Speaker, Martha E. Bolden is a hero to many, and an inspiration to all of us. Throughout her life, she has given unselfishly of her time and talent in an effort to make our city better and empower the community. Her political activism has made the difference in the lives of many. We salute her for her dedication and commitment. I want to share with my colleagues the article regarding Mrs. Bolden which appeared in the Plain Dealer. I ask them to join me in paying tribute to this exceptional individual.

FIGHT CUTS IN STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take note of the article in the February 15, 1995, Washington Post entitled, "College Students Spending More Time Earning Than Learning." I include a copy of the article for the RECORD.

At a time when education is more necessary than ever to compete for good jobs, financial aid is failing to keep pace with steadily rising college costs. As a result, an increasing number of students are forced to work more. While a certain amount of work can be valuable, as the article points out, it also can detract from studies and drag out the time it takes to complete an education, at additional expense to the students and their parents.

Now comes the Republicans, saying they want to eliminate the government subsidy for interest on tuition loans while students are in college, which would burden students and their families with additional debt.

Republicans also say they want to either abolish direct lending or limit it. Meanwhile, I have students telling me they love the program because it cuts out the middlemen, delivers the money fast and helps prevent defaults. Under guaranteed student loans, students have a hard time keeping track of which bank owns their loan this week. Republican efforts in this area fly in the face of their rhetoric about listening to the grassroots and simplifying bureaucracy. They seem to be listening to the bankers and loan guarantors instead of the middle class.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 15, 1995]

COLLEGE STUDENTS SPENDING MORE TIME EARNING THAN LEARNING

(By Fern Shen)

Steve Long started school at the University of Maryland in College Park with an ambitious, 17-credit course load and a goal of graduating in less than four years.

The Richmond native never imagined that he would have to spend so much time working—cataloguing books at the school library, writing tickets in campus parking lots, driving campus shuttle buses—that it would take him seven years to get his bachelor's degree.

"It got so bad one semester that I had to drop out of all my classes. I was working 30 hours a week driving the bus and taking five classes," said Long, 25, a full-time shuttle bus supervisor and part-time student who hopes to graduate this year with a degree in government and politics. "It's tough. I learned you can work so hard to pay for school that you don't do well in school."

During the last decade, the number of students working on and off campus has steadily increased, a stark contrast to the stereotype of today's twentysomethings as latte-sipping slackers.

And according to students and college officials in the Washington area and nationwide, an increasing number of students are working more hours, often holding down two and even three jobs because they must make money while pursuing college credits.

Figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show a significant increase in the pro-

portion of full-time college students ages 16 to 24 who work, from 35 percent in 1972 to 51 percent in 1993. Full-time students now work an average of 25 hours a week.

The reasons for the rise are varied, but most observers blame the way tuition increases have outpaced inflation while financial aid, loans and grants have become more difficult to obtain.

"We have shifted so much of the financial burden to students [who] know they have to get that degree, that college is a life preserver, the difference between a comfortable life and a considerably rougher one," said Rick Kincaid, coordinator of student employment at the State University of New York at Brockport and editor of the Journal of Student Employment. "So they work, and they struggle to do it all. It's really pretty grim."

The trend has extended the time it takes students to obtain their degrees. It also has fueled fears among college administrators that students' academic and personal lives are suffering, though there is contradictory evidence on whether and how much grades fall when students work.

College presidents are using work statistics to buttress their pleas to Congress against cutting student loan funding.

"If we don't sustain the current aid program, students are going to have to work even more hours, and they'll be more likely to drop to part-time or just drop out," said David L. Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Jeff Blundin, 23, a full-time student at College Park who works 40 hours a week, said he recently had to financially "cut myself off from my parents so I could qualify for a loan."

Blundin attends classes during the day, and at 5 p.m., he puts on a green apron and waits on tables at a restaurant in a nearby shopping center. After finishing his shift about midnight, he comes home to read, study and write papers. On Saturdays, he often works double shifts.

"I know my grades would be better if I could stop working, but I just don't have that luxury," said Blundin, who said he came to college resigned to the prospect of working long hours to pay for tuition, rent, books and other expenses. As for maintaining a social life or strolling under the elms discussing philosophy, Blundin said dryly, "That would be great, but college hasn't been like that for a long time."

Many parents "start out planning to pay for college but lose their jobs, and then they just can't do it," said Patricia T. van der Vorm, executive director of the Career Center at American University.

Yomphana Adams, 20, a University of Maryland student, said her family recently had just such a "run of bad luck." Her stepfather lost his job as an air traffic controller at Andrews Air Force Base, and her mother, who has poor English skills, also lost a manual labor job recently because her employer moved, she said.

Adams, like Blundin, has cut herself off financially from her parents in hopes of qualifying for loans.

"It's a gigantic Catch-22: Either you don't have enough money to make it or you make the money but then your grades stink," said Adams, who takes four classes, works 22 hours a week at the information desk at the student center and rises at 5 a.m. to catch a train to College Park from Baltimore. When she first came to the college, she worked as many as three jobs, including a stint as a

telemarketer. Her grades dipped, "and I became this massive introvert."

"In high school, I graduated with a 3.5 [grade-point] average, and I was involved in all these clubs," she said. "Coming here, I really had to learn how to manage my time. I go to sleep earlier than most people's grandparents."

The student employment picture has changed so much in recent years that students laugh when they learn that school counselors traditionally recommend that students seek career-related (but lower-paying) internships and limit their work to 20 hours a week.

"Yeah, right—do they also 'recommend' that I eat nothing but Minute Rice and rob banks?" asked Jason Putnam, 21, a full-time student at College Park, as he stocked the shelves of a College Park liquor store. Between that job and a side enterprise, doing automotive repairs for students, he figures he works 30 hours a week.

At College Park, there were so many complaints last year about how jobs were interfering with academics, prolonging college careers and making students' lives miserable, that President William E. Kirwan ordered a committee to study the problem.

"I see it all the time," said committee member Barbara Jacoby, director of commuter affairs and community service programs. "I teach French from 2 to 4 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and last semester this student came to me and said she needed to leave at 3:45 because it took her that long to get across campus to her car and make it in time for her shift at the restaurant at 4:30."

"This priority is just wrong. It's the kind of thing that really raises faculty ire," Jacoby said.

As a result of the study, the school is creating a Student Employment Center designed in part to advocate for students with off-campus jobs. The center might persuade employers, for instance, to adjust students' hours to coordinate better with class schedules and the academic calendar.

Acknowledging those problems represents a change for college administrators, who have been arguing for years that holding down a job during college enhances students' character, academic progress and future job marketability.

"Yes, students are working for the money, but they get so much more out of it. They learn job skills, improve their résumés, learn how to budget their time," said Dennis Chavez, director of the student employment program at Cornell University. In 1992, Chavez conducted a study of 4,500 students at 18 colleges and universities and found little difference in the grades of working and non-working students. Kincaid said he'd seen studies "that found that if a student gets a job, the first thing they reduce is the hours spent watching TV."

University of Maryland officials agree that work is valuable, but they are trying to balance school and work demands and to steer students toward fewer hours and more on-campus and career-related jobs.

Many students there and at other U.S. colleges are taking advantage of programs in which their salaries from campus jobs are credited directly to their college tuition accounts. Lori Spevak, for instance, whose family income makes her ineligible for loans, is paying her \$1,700-a-semester tuition primarily out of her 16-hour-a-week job driving a shuttle bus. One night a week, she doesn't sleep, working the graveyard shift. The 19-year-old sophomore from Bowie also works 20 to 25 hours selling musical instruments and sheet music at a Bowie store.

"I'm doing it right now to give my parents a break. My sister will be starting school, and they're going to have that expense," Spevak said.

Will she be able to keep up that pace and finish in four years? Spevak said she hopes to, but perpetual sleep-deprivation and grueling bar suppers sometimes get her down. Hers is the kind of situation that worries school officials.

"I know they need that paycheck," said John van Brunt, who directs the student counseling center. "I know they've got to work, but if it undercuts their whole experience of school, what's the point?"

JAMES P. GRANT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the world has lost one of the noblest of God's noblemen, James P. Grant, executive director of UNICEF until his untimely death on January 28.

UNICEF, I dare say, is the least controversial of all United Nations functions. There are many religions represented in the United Nations but none is represented better than the Sermon on the Mount when it comes to UNICEF. All thoughtful Americans will mourn the passing of Mr. Grant.

CROATIA ACTS TO REINVIGORATE  
PEACE PROCESS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on December 11, 1991, in response to Serbian aggressions against the neighboring Republic of Croatia resulting in Serbian occupation of one quarter of Croatia, the international community put forward the Vance plan, a framework to work toward peace in the region. Since that time, more than 3 years ago, Croatia has continuously cooperated with the United Nations and, along with Bosnia, has accepted numerous peace initiatives. The Serbian side, on the other hand, has rejected repeated offers of peace and remains recalcitrant in progress toward further peaceful negotiations.

The Vance plan, confirmed by U.N. Resolution 724 and 740, had six major goals: First, the cessation of hostilities and demilitarization of regions where military conflict had taken place; second, the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia; third, the maintenance of public order by supervision of local police made up based on prewar ethnic percentages; fourth, the protection of minorities in these areas; fifth, the placement of military observers along Croatia's border with Bosnia and Herzegovina; and sixth, the facilitation of the return of displaced persons and refugees. Pursuant to the Vance plan, the United Nations created protection areas [UNPA's] in Serb-occupied areas of Croatia, and introduced a protection force [UNPROFOR] in those UNPA's in order to carry out the objectives of the Vance plan and reestablish peace in the region.

During the more than 3 years since the institution of the Vance plan, the Republic of Croatia has renewed and extended the original 12-month mandate seven separate times. While some sort of public order has been maintained and the Yugoslav Army has partially departed, the UNPA's have not been demilitarized. Heavily armed Serbian paramilitary units remain, the local non-Serbian population continues to be expelled and in some cases killed, and it has not been possible for a single displaced person to return to these areas. According to the 1991 census, there were 261,942 non-Serbs in the UNPA's. Since the arrival of UNPROFOR at least 39,000 non-Serbs have been forced to flee, 347 have been killed, 26 women raped, and 1,618 tortured at the hands of the Serbian occupiers. This is an intolerable situation.

With the intransigence of the Serbs to engage in serious discussions of peace, Croatia's mandate renewals have amounted to no less than tacit U.N. support for the indefinite continued Serb occupation of Croatian lands seized by aggression. In real terms, the positive economic contributions of the U.N. presence in the occupied territories have actually provided support for the Serbian occupiers and proven a major hindrance to forcing the Serbs to the negotiating table.

In this light, I ask my colleagues to review Croatia's U.N. Ambassador Nobilo's discussion reprinted below about Croatia's refusal to renew the UNPROFOR an eighth time, and invite Members to take a good hard look at some of the causes of the deadlock and suffering which Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have endured for too long. Moreover, my colleagues, this action by the Croatian Government is completely supported by the Croatian people as evidenced by two resolutions by the Croatian Parliament authorizing the Government's decision and a third binding the Government to this course.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 3, 1995]

CROATIA'S MOVE TOWARD PEACE

(By Mario Nobilo, Croatian Ambassador to the U.N.)

Last month, the Republic of Croatia decided to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the occupied territories of Croatia. The decision is designed to reinvigorate the negotiating process and to reach a peaceful settlement of the territories, which are internationally-recognized as part of Croatia but illegally occupied by Serbia, with the cooperation of local Serbs.

Contrary to the views held by some, including speculation in The Post's editorial of Jan. 18 ("Another Balkan War?") Croatia did not take this action in order to pursue war with the local Serbs or their patrons in Belgrade. Our objectives are the exact opposite.

The departure of UNPROFOR will shift the total cost of Serbian occupation from the international community to the Belgrade government. The \$1 billion per year cost of maintaining UNPROFOR in Croatia has essentially become an "occupation fee" paid by U.N. member nations, including the United States, which itself contributes about \$300 million.

The presence of UNPROFOR provides the occupying forces with economic sustenance through a continued stream of hard currency, through aid deliveries, through UNPROFOR-paid rents, through fuel



brokering, and through infrastructure maintenance and development. UNPROFOR is probably the largest employer in the occupied territories.

Because Serbia is weakened from the effect of international sanctions, it cannot afford to fund both its activities in Bosnia and its support of Serbs occupying parts of Croatia. That makes it more likely that Serbia's President Milosevic will be compelled to work with the international community and Croatia to reach a negotiated settlement regarding Croatia's occupied territories.

It is clear that UNPROFOR is not a real deterrent to war, in Croatia or in Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Croatia were indeed intent on reintegrating its occupied territories by force, it could have done so already.

Croatia is further convinced that solving the problem of its occupied territories first can greatly improve the chances of a settlement in Bosnia along with the lines of the internationally-accepted Contact Group proposals. Here's why: A strong, reintegrated Croatia can better assist the Bosnian government through the Federation of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, thus forging a more effective balance of power in the region.

Additionally, without having to maintain a 15,000-troop presence in Croatia, UNPROFOR can transfer resources to Bosnia and Herzegovina, where they are badly needed. U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali has recently called for an additional 7,000 UNPROFOR troops for Bosnia. He is unlikely to meet that need without tapping existing U.N. assets.

There are risks associated with our decision regarding UNPROFOR. But Mr. Milosevic and his dependents in Croatia's occupied territories have used U.N. soldiers as a buffer to reaching an expeditious settlement of a situation which could go unsolved for years to come under the current circumstances. Croatia views such a statement as far more dangerous than taking a pragmatic, albeit dramatic, action that we are confident will result in an accelerated peace in the entire region of southeastern Europe.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 138 on H.R. 7, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

#### SUMMARY OF RULES COMMITTEE VOTES

##### HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, 1995, the House adopted a new rule, clause 2(l)(2)(B) of rule XI, which requires that committee reports on any bill or other matter include the names of those voting for and against on rollcall votes taken on any amendment and on the motion to report. During consideration of the rule on the first day of the

104th Congress, an explanation included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Chairman SOLOMON states:

It is the intent of this rule to provide for greater accountability for record votes in committees and to make such votes easily available to the public in committee reports. At present, under clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI, the public can only inspect rollcall votes on matters in the offices of the committee. It is anticipated that with the availability of committee reports to the public through electronic form the listing of votes in reports will be more bill-specific than earlier proposals to publish all votes in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD twice a year.

Upon examining the Rules Committee report to accompany House Resolution 44, the rule for House Joint Resolution 1—balanced budget constitutional amendment, I found it lacking in the type of information which I believe is vital for public understanding of what the members of the committee were actually voting on. The report under the heading of "summary of motion" gives so limited an account as to be almost meaningless. While the rule does not explicitly require the report to contain a description of the motion and amendment being offered, the intent of better informing the public seems to have been lost. The lack of information will force the public to search in other publications for information vital to understanding what the issue is for which the votes are being cast. There is no way that the public, unless present at the Rules Committee markup, could understand what, for example, "Make in order Frank amendment No. 27 from Record" means without going to the Rules Committee transcript or other informational sources such as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. How would anyone know which CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the amendment was printed in? There is no date indicated. Also, the public would never know from the report that the Frank amendment would protect Social Security from cuts. The public would be better served if adequate information were included in the committee report.

With that in mind, I am, for the benefit of the public and the membership of this body, including the following summary of the rollcall votes which were taken in the Rules Committee on January 24, 1995:

#### COMMITTEE VOTES

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 9

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.  
Summary of Motion: To report an open rule.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 8.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 10

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Conyers Truth-in-Budgeting Amendment No. 23, requiring Congress to spell out the spending cuts and tax increases necessary to achieve a balanced budget, printed in the Record on January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Not voting; Solomon—Nay.

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 11

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.  
Summary of Motion: Strike language that provides for the substitute with most votes wins and insert language to provide that the last substitute adopted wins.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 12

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Franks of (NJ) amendment No. 7, prohibiting unfunded mandates, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 13

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Hoke amendment No. 8, requiring 3/4 vote on raising debt limit or tax revenues, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Linder—Nay; Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 14

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Istook amendments No. 10 and No. 32 printed in the Record of January 19, 1995 and January 20, 1995, respectively. Both amendments would sunset the 3/4 vote to increase revenues after two years.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Linder—Nay; Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

##### RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 15

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Schiff amendment No. 13, requiring special treatment for any trust fund with a surplus printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay;

Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 18

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Frank amendment No. 27, protecting Social Security from cuts, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Members: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 17

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rules for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Nadler amendment No. 35, exempting from % vote requirement for tax increases resulting from the withdrawal of most favored nation status, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 18

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rules for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Hilliard amendments No. 30 and No. 31 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 30 protects Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Amendment No. 31 protects Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 19

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rules for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Foglietta amendment No. 28, requiring % vote to reduce funding for low-income health, education or employment programs, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 20

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Traficant amendment No. 43, requiring % vote to reduce Social Security benefits, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 21

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Waters amendment No. 20, protects capital investments in criminal justice, personal security, and fire prevention, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 22

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Orton amendments No. 36 and 37 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 36 requires sequestration to bring budget back to balance and amendment No. 37 requires % vote to waive balanced budget requirement.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 23

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Skaggs amendments No. 41 and 42 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Both amendments prohibit Federal and State judicial review.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 24

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Nadler amendments No. 33 and No. 34 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 33 exempts from % vote measures that promote enforcement of tax laws and amendment No. 34 exempts from % vote measures that reduce tax credits and deductions for corporations.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 25

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Jackson-Lee amendments No. 45 and No. 46 printed in the Record of January 23, 1995. Amendment No. 45 takes Medicare and Medicaid off-budget and amendment No. 46 protects Medicaid payments from cuts.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay;

Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 26

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Skaggs amendment No. 14, waiving balanced budget requirement during periods of national security emergency or national economic emergency, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 2 to 7.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 27

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Thornton amendment No. 18, protecting capital investments which provide long-term economic returns, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 7.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 28

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order the Volkmer amendment No. 44, striking the % vote for revenue increases, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 7.  
Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 29

Date: January 24, 1995.  
Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.  
Summary of Motion: Make in order en bloc the Conyers amendment No. 24, the Coleman amendment No. 2, the Jacobs amendment No. 3, the Watt amendment No. 21, the Klecka amendment No. 5, the Stupak amendment No. 17, and Fattah amendment No. 26. Amendments No. 2 and No. 3 were printed in the Record of January 17, 1995, amendment No. 5 on January 18, 1995, amendments No. 17 and No. 21 on January 19, 1995, and amendments No. 24 and No. 26 on January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 2 protects Social Security and Medicare, amendment No. 3 requires the national debt be paid off, amendment No. 5 and amendment No. 17 take Social Security off-budget, amendment No. 21 waives article provisions by majority vote, amendment No. 24 truth in budgeting with % vote requirements, and amendment No. 26 provides waiver by majority in the event of natural disaster or fiscal or social infrastructure deterioration.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.



Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

#### RULES COMMITTEE ROLL CALL NO. 30

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Quillen.

Summary of Motion: To report rule to the House.

Results: Adopted, 9 to 3.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Yea; Dreier—Yea; Goss—Yea; Linder—Yea; Pryce—Yea; Diaz-Balart—Yea; McInnis—Yea; Waldholtz—Yea; Moakley—Nay; Beilenson—Nay; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Nay; Solomon—Yea.

### LIFELONG INVOLVEMENT, DEVOTION, AND COMMITMENT DURING A DISTINGUISHED CAREER HAVE RESULTED IN A MAJOR AWARD FOR DR. DONALD CUSTIS

#### HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and former Chief Medical Director of the VA, Dr. Donald Custis, was recently honored by the American Medical Association. On February 7, 1995, Dr. Custis received the prestigious Nathan Davis Award at a gala AMA presentation dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, attended by a large number of family, friends, and colleagues.

Although our work in the House prevented me from attending the dinner ceremony, I did have the great honor and pleasure to be one of those who recommended that Dr. Custis be considered for the award.

There follows an article that appeared in the February issue of *PN/Paraplegia News* highlighting the distinguished career of this great American public servant:

[From the *PN/Paraplegia News*, February 1995]

#### THE CONSUMMATE ADVOCATE

The American Medical Association (AMA) has selected PVA Senior Medical Advisor Donald L. Custis, M.D., as a 1994 recipient of its prestigious Nathan Davis Award. A former surgeon general of the U.S. Navy and chief medical director of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Dr. Custis joined PVA as director of medical affairs in 1984. He served as associate executive director of the Health Policy Department and continues as a consultant on a wide variety of healthcare issues. PVA Immediate Past President Richard Johnson nominated Dr. Custis for the AMA award in August 1994.

The Nathan Davis Award is given in the name of the founder of the approximately 290,000-physician member organization. It is presented each year to leaders in Congress and federal, state and local governments for outstanding contributions "to promote the art and science of medicine and the betterment of the public health." Dr. Custis received the award in the category of "Lifetime Service in Federal Government Executive Branch Career Public Service." Senator

John Chaffee (R-R.I.), Congresswoman Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), and Governor Michael O. Leavitt (R-Utah) were selected in other categories.

On February 7, members of PVA's Executive Committee and invited guests from the U.S. House of Representatives, Senate, and Departments of Veterans Affairs and Defense attended a gala AMA presentation dinner to honor Dr. Custis and his family.

The AMA award is one more achievement in Dr. Custis's career, which has spanned 50 years and included numerous honors and distinctions in federal medicine. Following the outbreak of World War II in Europe, he registered early for the draft and applied for a Naval Reserve commission while attending Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. He completed his internship and residency in general surgery at Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, in 1944, entered active duty, and served in the Pacific Theater of Operations for the duration of the war, most notably on hospital ships during the Okinawa campaign and the initial occupation of Japan.

After a brief period of private practice following the war, Dr. Custis reentered active duty to pursue a career as a Navy surgeon and quickly rose in the ranks of executive medicine. He was appointed executive officer at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital (1967); commanding officer of the Naval Combat Hospital, Danang, Vietnam (1969); commanding officer of Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1970; and surgeon general of the Navy (Navy medicine's top post) in 1973. He retired with the rank of vice admiral in 1976.

In 1976, Dr. Custis continued his commitment to federal medicine by joining VA. He served as deputy assistant chief medical director for academic affairs, deputy chief medical director in 1978, and chief medical director from 1980 to 1984. He assumed this latter position at a crucial point in the VA healthcare system's history. Cumulative shrinking budgets in the Carter and Reagan administrations placed considerable strain on VA, the nation's largest healthcare provider—a trend that continues today.

Still, Custis's goal was to streamline. He strove to find ways to "do more with less" while gaining a reputation as a real fighter for every dollar he could find in the budget battles with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget. His skill and tenacity as an advocate for the VA health-care system—and the veterans it was designed to serve—won lasting admiration from friend and potential foe alike in the so-called "iron triangle" of veterans affairs: the House and Senate Committees on Veterans Affairs, VA itself, and the veterans' service organizations (VSOs). These friendships last to this day.

On August 19, 1994, in support of Dr. Custis's nomination for the AMA award, Senator Jay Rockefeller (R-W.Va.), then chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, wrote, "... I rely on Dr. Custis' advice and counsel on a regular basis. ... His insights and understanding about the Federal Government's role in health care, especially as a provider of care ... have been invaluable to me. ... He studies and analyzes, writes and speaks, leads, persuades, cajoles, and makes a difference on the role of the Federal Government in health care. And through all of his work, he remains the quintessential gentleman and professional."

Despite tight budgets, Dr. Custis drove VA—long centered on the traditional bearing of providing services for World War II and Korea War—veterans—to adapt itself to re-

spond more readily to the needs and expectations of the new generation of service men and women from the Vietnam War. The Readjustment Counseling Program for Vietnam Veterans (Vet Center Program) was designed and implemented under his tenure.

In his farewell remarks to the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Custis wrote about his fellow Vietnam veterans: "My memories are made of this. I'll remember Vietnam. The brave men who fought and so often died there remain indelible on my mind. Not that their sacrifice exceeded those in previous conflicts, but because there was so little unity of national purpose to sustain them. How sad. It was the poignancy of that recall which brought me into VA as I left the Navy. How crass and cruel the accusation that we who care for him who has borne the battle, do so without empathy!"

Responding to the obvious needs of a rapidly aging veteran population, Dr. Custis nurtured the beginnings of VA's well-suited foray into geriatric medicine; he instituted training programs, research, education, and long-term-care services that have made VA the leader in geriatric medicine in the United States today. He strengthened the agency's long-standing role as the nation's largest partner in academic medicine through its affiliations with 126 medical schools. He expanded its award-winning research programs and saw the department's duty as backup to Department of Defense medicine in time of national emergency or crisis codified by Congress.

Dr. Custis remains an active, consummate advocate for the men and women who have served in defense of the United States. On joining PVA's staff, he conceived, directed, and implemented The Independent Budget Project, which publishes yearly detailed analyses of VA budget trends and needs. He forged the unprecedented coalition of VSOs (AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and PVA) to draft "The Independent Budget" and disseminate the document on Capitol Hill and to federal budget policymakers. The report continues to be published each year and is widely respected as a definitive statement of VA budget policy and needs.

In the early 1990's, Dr. Custis foresaw the battles that would be waged over national reform. He judged that sweeping changes calling for universal health-care, or even state reforms, could impose a direct threat to the survival of the VA system unless the department was allowed to compete and interact with those new national forces of change. To prepare PVA and the entire veterans' community for the storm that was coming, Dr. Custis convened a blue-ribbon panel of nationally recognized health-policy experts to review various scenarios for national reform and identify the appropriate VA response to those changes. Published in 1992, "Strategy 2000: The VA Responsibility in Tomorrow's National Health Care System" was a "first-of-its-kind" analysis showing that unless VA reformed itself in light of national changes, the department could lose its traditional reason for existence.

"Strategy 2000, Phase II: Meeting The Specialized Needs of Americans Veterans," the sequel published in 1994, challenged this same theory against the pending national reforms under consideration by Congress. The document's message, however, stated that with or without major congressional reforms and because of rapidly changing healthcare systems in the public and private sectors, VA should move swiftly to streamline and improve its own systems—or face the consequences. At risk were most VA healthcare

programs, especially specialized services such as spinal-cord-injury medicine, advanced rehabilitation, prosthetics, mental health, long-term-care, and others that had been designed to meet the unique needs of the veteran population.

While veterans' needs may change along with VA's ability to meet those requirements, Dr. Custis has remained an alert watchman and a tenacious advocate. Writing of his commitment, Representative G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-Miss.), long-time chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs and currently ranking minority member of the committee, said, "Don Custis has dedicated his life to helping those who served in our armed forces. His work as a physician in the Navy and his involvement both as Surgeon General of the Navy and Chief Medical Director (of VA) allowed him to be involved in every major healthcare-policy decision in recent years."

Fortunately for PVA members (and all veterans) that involvement, level of devotion, and commitment continues.

**MORRIS K. UDALL WILDERNESS  
ACT**

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Senator ROTH and other "true" conservatives who want to preserve our natural heritage in introducing the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act. This legislation is needed to provide permanent wilderness designation and protection for Alaska, a magnificent and special place, the Northern Coastal Plain, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR].

The ANWR coastal plain is a unique ecosystem, long recognized for its rich biological diversity. Today over 200 notable species of wildlife depend upon the coastal plain for survival. The conspicuous—Muskoxen, wolves, polar and grizzly bears and the countless inconspicuous yet complex fauna and flora create a web of life, a substrata, like no place else on the face of the Earth.

One of my first assignments in Congress was to serve on the Alaska Lands Subcommittee with then-Chairman Mo Udall and John Seiberling. Over a 4 year period, Congress debated the appropriate disposition, designation and use of the Federal land in Alaska.

The final version of H.R. 39, signed into law by President Carter, is one of the most significant pieces of environmental laws ever enacted. While this legislation protected many of Alaska's unique resources, the final disposition of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] was left with limited safeguards, but not resolved. The House of Representatives strongly supported wilderness designation for ANWR, however, the compromise left open the possibility that this area could be opened for further exploration and development.

For the past 14 years the coastal plain has been in a twilight zone enjoying the status of wilderness without the full force and protection of the law. Today, the failure to designate the coastal plain as wilderness haunts us and places this unique ecosystem at risk. Opening the coastal plain is a top legislative priority for

the oil and mineral industries and their advocates in the U.S. Congress. The developers have kept the pressure on today to proceed and are mounting an aggressive offensive to enact legislation which would open this special area. If we allow such a policy to be implemented, the unique ANWR ecosystem will be irreparably harmed. America's natural legacy would be significantly diminished by such a policy path.

The wilderness legislation which Senator ROTH and I are introducing today is intended to challenge and defeat the concerted effort for a short term boom and bust exploitation policy. Our initiative is certainly the policy path supported by the American people. The public recognizes and supports a strong national stewardship role by our Federal Government to save our natural legacy, our future generation's inheritance.

The American people want adequate protections for those special natural resources such as ANWR. The Udall Wilderness Act finally provides sound protection for ANWR.

Serving with Mo Udall was a distinct pleasure and honor. Chairman Udall was dedicated to protecting our Nation's crown jewels for future generations. He took such responsibilities seriously but always had a knack for making his points with wit and poignancy. In talking about the Alaska lands legislation, Mo spoke eloquently to all Americans: "not in our generation, not ever again, will we have a land and wildlife opportunity approaching the scope and importance of this one. In terms of wilderness preservation, Alaska is the last frontier. This time, given one great final chance, let us strive to do it right."

We couldn't do better than to honor Chairman Udall with this designation that he fought so hard to achieve. The American reservoir of values, vision and inspiration that Mo Udall evoked will be enlisted today as the 104th Congress acts to determine the fate of ANWR.

The wilderness designation of ANWR is indeed our last chance. Hopefully we will follow Mo's wise counsel and do it "right", as real conservatives.

**EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT TERM**

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would extend the term of ownership of a copyrighted work from the life of the author plus 50 years to the life of the author plus 70 years. I am pleased that the gentlelady from Colorado, Mrs. SCHROEDER and Messrs. COBLE, GOODLATTE, BONO, GEKAS, BERMAN, NADLER, and CLEMENT are cosponsoring this legislation. This change will bring U.S. law into conformity with that of the European Union whose member states are among the largest users of our copyrighted works.

The last time the Congress considered and enacted copyright term extension legislation was in 1976. At that time the House report noted that copyright conformity provides certainty and simplicity in international business

dealings. The intent of the 1976 act was twofold: First, to bring the term for works by Americans into agreement with the then minimum term provided by European countries; and second, to assure the author and his or her heirs of the fair economic benefits derived from the author's work. The 1976 law needs to be revisited since neither of these objectives is being met.

In October 1993, the European Union [EU] adopted a directive mandating copyright term protection equal to the life of the author plus 70 years for all works originating in the EU, no later than the first of July this year. The EU action has serious trade implications for the United States.

The United States and EU nations are all signatories of the Berne Copyright Convention which includes the so-called rule of the shorter term which accords copyright protection for a term which is the shorter of life plus 70 years or the term of copyright in the country of origin. Once this directive is implemented, U.S. works will only be granted copyright protection for the shorter life plus 50 year term before falling into the public domain. The main reasons for this extension of term are fairness and economics. If the Congress does not extend to Americans the same copyright protection afforded their counterparts in Europe, American creators will have 20 years less protection than their European counterparts—20 years during which Europeans will not be paying Americans for their copyrighted works. And whose works do Europeans buy more of than any other country? Works of American artists. This would be harmful to the country and work a hardship on American creators. I intend to schedule hearings on this issue in early summer.

**EAGLE SCOUT HONORED**

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding young individual from the Third Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his scouting career. Douglas Pratt of Chicago, IL, has completed the requirements required to attain the rank of Eagle Scout. Douglas will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court on February 26, 1995.

The eagle rank is one of the highest and most prestigious ranks a Boy Scout can earn. It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. Douglas worked long and hard to learn and perform all the skills necessary to achieve this rank.

Douglas has been active in Scouting for several years at St. Mary Star of the Sea. In addition to being an outstanding member of Boy Scout Troop 1441, Douglas served as a den chief for the younger Cub Scout troops for 2 years. Because of his patience and skill with the younger boys, Douglas proved to be a natural leader and an excellent role model.



Douglas has also excelled in activities outside of Scouting. He is currently a sophomore at the Illinois Math and Science Academy. He is a writer on the school paper and editor for the satire paper. In the spring, he plans to join the basketball team. At the Ted Lenard Gifted Center, he graduated with honors and an impressive list of achievements. For example, in eighth grade, he was a member of the Academic Olympics team and also won the City Competition Science Fair.

For his Eagle Scout project, Douglas did an excellent job cleaning and repairing the area around Bachelor's Grove cemetery. In fact, Douglas in such an ambitious and talented Scout that has earned enough merit badges to attain the honor of Eagle Palm, a honor even more prestigious than the Eagle Scout. Douglas is an outstanding young man who deserves to be commended for his leadership, hard work, and service. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Douglas on his achievement as Eagle Scout. Let us also wish him the very best in all his future endeavors.

#### THE DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION TAX INCENTIVE ACT

#### HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce along with my Oklahoma colleagues the Domestic Oil and Gas Production Tax Incentive Act.

Recently, the Secretary of Commerce reported the results of an investigation conducted, under the Trade Expansion Act, into the impact of crude oil imports on the national security of the United States. The investigation determined that oil imports threaten to impair the national security of the United States. Clearly, it is vital that we take immediate action to remove this threat to our national security. By removing unnecessary impediments to domestic exploration and development we can fortify our domestic oil and gas industry and begin to correct this dangerous oil trade deficit.

The preservation of marginal well production and the encouragement of new oil and natural gas production provides a blueprint for fast, effective action to protect our Nation's vital economic and security interests.

Currently, nationwide we plug a marginal well about every 30 minutes. Since 1983, some 450,000 petroleum jobs have been lost, and nearly half of our independent oil companies have gone out of business during the same time period. In 1993, nearly 17,000 domestic oil wells were abandoned, an average of 46.3 per day. Plugging an oil well is permanent. After a well has been plugged it is then cost prohibitive and not always technically feasible to re-lease and reequip the well to recover the remaining oil and gas.

It is my belief that this bill provides a positive first step toward revitalizing our Nation's dwindling energy industry. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort to decrease our reliance on foreign crude imports and reinvigorate a vital component of our economy—the domestic oil industry.

#### RICHARD DEMARY: A FLIGHT ATTENDANT ON USAIR FLIGHT 1016

#### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, sometimes, when confronted with appalling circumstances beyond our most ardent imagination, individuals summon forth courage and fortitude that nearly defies belief.

Such is the case of Richard DeMary, a flight attendant from Coraopolis, PA, who was aboard the doomed USAir Flight 1016 which crashed near Charlotte, NC, on July 2, 1994.

Flight 1016 took off from Charlotte/Douglas International Airport in heavy rain and wind. Moments later, the DC-9 plummeted into the woods, broke apart, and burst into a fireball.

No Hollywood screenwriter could devise a more compelling story than what Mr. DeMary did in the next few minutes. An official account later read:

After the aircraft came to a rest, DeMary first freed a severely injured fellow flight attendant from her seat and carried her from the wreckage. Despite the threat of secondary explosions, DeMary returned to the aircraft and rescued a small child from the tail section. He re-entered the torn fuselage to pull the child's injured mother to safety and returned a third time to rescue another passenger.

His efforts did not stop there. He kicked open the door of a house in which part of the aircraft was embedded and attempted to reach other trapped passengers until heavy smoke forced him to withdraw. Despite burns on his arms and an injured ankle . . . DeMary helped move a downed telephone pole that was blocking a street and preventing fire fighting equipment from getting closer to the wreckage.

Through the sound and fury, Richard DeMary was brave and selfless; for his actions, he was awarded the Flight Safety Foundation's Heroism Award.

Deeds such as this summon within all of us a feeling of elation and humility. They are deeds that ask us to pause a moment and attempt to truly grasp the heights of human pathos and its deliverance, human courage.

#### SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the League of Women Voters on 75 years of extraordinary service to our democracy.

In 1920, women throughout the Nation cast their first ballot for Congress and President of the United States, forever changing the character of our country and of our politics. It was the League of Women Voters which informed and engaged these millions of newly enfranchised citizens.

Today, the League of Women Voters has over 1,000 chapters with some 150,000 mem-

bers, both women and men. It continues to shape our public dialogue through study of major policy questions, and through the encouragement of community service and participation.

In Westchester County, where I live, the League of Women Voters is a leading sponsor of progressive reforms. Each year, the league produces thousands of voter guides to help us make informed decisions, publishes a directory of elected officials, and sponsors scores of debates with ample opportunity for citizen involvement.

That vibrant tradition has helped produce leaders such as Ruth Hinerfeld, who rose to lead the national league organization after a long and successful experience with the Westchester chapter.

I am also very proud to say that the founder of the League of Women Voters, Carrie Chapman Catt, chose to spend the last decades of her life in New Rochelle. Today, the city of New Rochelle and its local league chapter are temporarily renaming Paine Avenue, where Mrs. Catt lived, League of Women Voters Avenue. It is a fitting tribute to a leader whose remarkable works continue to shape our lives.

Mr. Speaker, 75 years after its founding, the league's mission is as essential as ever. For though the right to vote is secure, the responsible exercise of that right remains an ideal for which we shall ever strive.

It is a pleasure to thank the league for all it has done, and all it will do.

#### THE MADISONVILLE METEOR'S CENTENNIAL

#### HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to call to this body's attention the history of one of the most enduring institutions in the Fifth Congressional District of Texas, which I am privileged to serve in this House of Representatives.

For the last century one of the major agricultural centers of this district has been Madison County and its county seat of Madisonville. And, not coincidentally, during the last 100 years that beautiful section of our State has been served, informed, and led by the Madisonville Meteor.

The Meteor publishes its centennial edition on the very appropriate date of February 22. That is, of course, the birthday of George Washington, the father of our country. While this part is pure coincidence, I am proud to note that George Washington, the Madisonville Meteor and I share the observance of the same birth date; however, I do stipulate that my birthday was several decades later than the Meteor's and a full 215 years after President Washington's.

Despite all of its accomplishments under the leadership of a century of dedicated publishers, editors, and staffers, the Meteor could be most proud of its biggest and longest-running error—the mistake it made in selecting its own name.

The story goes that the newspaper's founder, Thomas J. Stevens, showed up amid the

rolling, tree-lined hills of Madison County with a wagon full of printing equipment and a plan to produce a newspaper that would be so full of local news and advertising that area residents would find it indispensable. Maybe so, Mr. Stevens' first hired man observed, but he personally figured the paper would be a short flash and then disappear, leaving no more than a footnote to the history of Madison County. Kind of like a meteor causing a quick flash, then disappearing forever, he reckoned.

So why not call it the Madisonville Meteor, reasoned the amused publisher?

A succession of publishers have enjoyed the irony of the name and the call to civic duty. Edna Keasling now publishes this venerable weekly that manages to retain its down-home charm and interests, while more than holding its own on the electronic lanes of the post-nuclear information superhighway.

Publisher Keasling has noted that of more than 5,000 issues of the Meteor, the two most popular and most consulted are the ones marking the centennial of Madison County, created in 1853 and organized in 1854, and the 50th anniversary of the Meteor.

There will be a strong new light glowing at the Meteor as Ms. Keasling, editor Daniel Humphries, sports editor Mark Kuchera, typesetter Melissa Fautheree, compositor Marta Nichols, bookkeeper-circulation staffer Deenna Tobias, circulation staffer Carolyn Standley and darkroom operator Martha Fautheree pool their talents on Wednesday, February 22, to present Volume 101, No. 1, of the Madisonville Meteor.

I join the Meteor's many other friends in anticipating the first edition of the misnamed but well-placed newspaper's second century.

As an enduring example of our Nation's unique marriage of free speech and the free market, the meteor has earned our thanks and congratulations. Just as it will when our descendants celebrate Volume 201, No. 1, of the Meteor as it begins its third century.

#### BIPARTISAN INITIATIVE TO REAUTHORIZE THE CLEAN WATER ACT

**HON. JAMES A. HAYES**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a part of a bipartisan coalition of Members who have come together to present a balanced and reasonable strategy to reauthorize the Clean Water Act.

The legislation we are introducing today is the consequence of months of hard work last year building consensus among disparate parties to this debate. The States, cities, and counties, and the business and agricultural communities had significant input into our development process. The resultant product for the most part tracks language circulated as an alternative to last year's failed attempt to reauthorize, and just like our effort last year, its intent is to open up an honest dialog to draft a progressive and pragmatic plan. This proposal is just the starting point, and the continued participation and thoughtful analysis of all of

the interested players is critical to helping us perfect this important legislation as it moves through the committee markup process.

This bill seeks to address the shortfalls as well as enhance the strengths of the current CWA programs. First and foremost, our proposal provides an affordable authorization level of \$10 billion for the State revolving fund over the next 6 years. In doing so, we propose, in a fiscally responsible manner consistent with the current budgetary climate, to provide needed funds to States to improve water quality, presenting a more accurate picture of what the Federal Government can afford in these areas, while maintaining high enough allocations to allow the programs to remain viable.

Another crucial area that this bipartisan initiative also intends to address is the nonpoint source section 319 program. Developing innovative strategies to address our nonpoint source problems without the onerous and often-counterproductive command and control regulatory overkill will be important to the future effectiveness of the entire Clean Water Program.

Finally, among the other important provisions of the bill is a long overdue effort to comprehensively resolve the enigma that is our Federal Wetlands Program. The obscure and burdensome section 404 permitting program would be revised to establish a system of multiclassifications that protects the most pristine wetlands and coastal marshes, while also preserving the rights of property owners to utilize those lands that are less valuable.

I firmly believe that too often—and the section 404 wetland permit program is a prime example—the institutional arrogance and ignorance of bureaucrats and government agencies has spawned ineffective and inflexible programs beyond the scope of their intended authorizations. These programs are neither cost effective nor improve the quality of our waters. We have forgotten that properly motivated individuals and businesses, rather than bureaucrats and politicians, are much better equipped to efficiently allocate financial and human resources toward the economic and environmental well-being of their land. We must give them the tools to do so.

Therefore, I welcome my colleagues and the affected parties to the clean water debate to comment on this legislation because only with substantive and constructive deliberation will the right balance between the economy and the environment be reached.

#### LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING SALE OF ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to sell the Alaska Power Administration's two hydroelectric projects.

This legislation will authorize the sale of the Alaska Power Administration. The Alaska Power Administration is different from the

other Federal Power Marketing Agencies of the Department of Energy. Its two hydroelectric projects, Eklutna and Snettisham, were never intended by Congress to remain indefinitely under Federal control. The Eklutna Project Act, for example, states that "Upon completion of amortization of the capital investment allocated to power, the Secretary is authorized and directed to report to the Congress upon the feasibility and desirability of transferring the Eklutna project to public ownership and control in Alaska." Moreover, these two projects were created specifically to promote economic and industrial development in Alaska, and they are not the product of a water resource management plan.

I am a strong advocate of insuring that Alaskans control their own destiny, which is what this bill is all about. It will put the management of these two hydroelectric projects into the hands of those who best know Alaska. One project will be sold to the State of Alaska, and the other will be sold to a group of three Alaskan public electric utilities.

Equally as important, this legislation will relieve the Federal Government of the expense of operating and maintaining these two projects. It also provides for the termination of the Alaska Power Administration once the sale is complete, further saving money for taxpayers.

It is important to note that this legislation provides necessary safeguards for the environment. It requires the State of Alaska and the Eklutna purchasers to abide by the memorandum of agreement they entered into regarding the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife. The legislation makes this legally enforceable.

Last year a similar provision was included in the H.R. 300, the Re-inventing Government package and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources reported S. 2383, the Alaska Power Administration Sale Authorization Act. The administration testified in strong support of this legislation. Unfortunately, there was little time to consider them late in the session. With early introduction this Congress, I am hopeful that we will see this legislation enacted into law.

There is one provision which needs to be included in the Alaska Power Administration legislation before it is sent to the President for signature, but I have not included it because it addresses the Internal Revenue Code. I hope to have that issue addressed in other legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CITIZENS OF MARFA, TX

**HON. HENRY BONILLA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I stand before my colleagues today to pay a tribute to the citizens of Marfa, TX, for their courage and commitment in the face of adversity. Recently, the community suffered a tremendous loss when an important, historical building on Marfa's main street was devastated by fire.

For more than half a century, the old building was part of Marfa's landscape. At the time



of the fire, the city hall, the police department and emergency medical services were located in the building. It also housed most of Marfa's important records. Not only did the fire ruin these important offices and documents, but it also destroyed a piece of the town's history.

Although most of you have never been to Marfa, you might recall the town as the setting of the famous silver-screen classic, "Giant." One of the landmarks from the movie, the Palace Theater, also suffered extensive smoke and water damage. However, the destruction this fire caused hasn't slowed the town down one bit.

The fire occurred even as Marfa was preparing for a big spring festival celebrating "Giant." Yet, instead of letting the fire ruin their celebration, the citizens of Marfa have pulled together to repair and restore the Palace Theater in time for the May event.

Since the fire, the town has pretty much returned to business as usual, although that business is being taken care of in temporary offices. This would not have been possible without the outpouring of help and generosity from so many Marfa citizens. Special thanks goes to Marfa Mayor Fritz Kahl, whose leadership and determination helped the folks of Marfa pull together to get through this sad situation. In addition, such people as County Judge Jake Brisbin Jr., Glenn Garcia, Abe Gonzalez, David and Ellen Kimble, Judy Ledbetter, Charles Mertz, Teryn Muench, Floyd Neal, Carolyn and Bill Renfro, Blaine Shuffield, Rusty Taylor and many others have made this situation a lot more bearable for the town. The services offered by the Big Bend Regional Medical Center and the Marfa Border Patrol Sector were also very helpful.

And the generosity didn't stop at the Marfa City limits. Folks from other west Texas towns came to lend a helping hand and bring extra emergency equipment. Firefighters from Alpine, Fort Stockton, and Fort Davis valiantly fought the blaze right alongside the Marfa Volunteer Fire Department. The spirit of comradery in west Texas is unmatched.

I salute the citizens of Marfa for preserving their history and protecting their future. Although a fire destroyed documents and a historical building, it could never shatter the spirit of pride and optimism which runs deep in the hearts of Texans.

#### THE DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION ACT

**HON. FRANK D. LUCAS**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring my colleagues' attention to a growing threat to our national security—our increased reliance on foreign oil. Last year, for the first time in the history of our Nation, we imported over half the oil that we consumed. By the year 2010, the Department of Energy [DOE] estimates that imports could make up as much as 60 percent of our Nation's petroleum needs.

While imports are rising, U.S. oil production is on a drastic decline. Crude oil production in

1994 averaged 6.6 million barrels per day, in comparison to the 6.8 million barrels per day in 1993—this represents one of the lowest oil production levels in the history of our country. Oil prices continue to fluctuate and natural gas prices are on a steady decline.

The truth is, that it's just plain tough for domestic oil and gas producers to operate in today's market. The cost of operation, high taxes, and costly environmental regulations make it difficult to continue to drill for oil and gas. It's time for us to start paying attention and provide some relief and incentives for the American energy industry. Everyone talks a good game about "America first" \* \* \* buy American products \* \* \* hire American labor \* \* \* and I agree. But, those same people don't seem to have a problem pouring foreign gasoline in our American cars.

Earlier today I, along with Representatives COBURN, BREWSTER, ISTOOK, LARGENT, and WATTS, introduced a plan that would help boost domestic production and lessen our reliance on foreign oil. The Domestic Oil and Gas Production and Preservation Act, would provide tax incentives for new and marginal well production; relief from burdensome Federal regulations; and would abolish existing bans on the export of U.S. crude oil. This bill will put people back to work, boost revenues, and help make the domestic oil and gas industry more competitive in world markets.

According to a recent investigation conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, this bill is needed now more than ever. The Commerce investigation, conducted under the Trade Expansion Act, apparently determined that increased oil imports could impair the national security of the United States. The Trade Expansion Act requires the President to respond to the report within 90 days of the Commerce Department's findings. It is imperative that Congress and the President take action to alleviate this threat to our national security.

Many of my colleagues will turn a blind eye to this report. However, I believe it is a warning signal that we must not ignore. This is not just an oil State problem, the energy crisis is a national concern that everyone should be worried about.

U.S. marginal wells—or low-income wells—are particularly at risk. Most people don't understand that each time a marginal well is plugged, jobs are lost and we increase our reliance on foreign oil and run the risk of losing one of our Nation's natural resources forever. Plugging a well is like shutting down a small business. When we plug marginal wells, we also lose jobs in our communities back home. Plugging a well is permanent. The only way to recover these resources is to drill a new well, which is extremely costly.

Nationally, we plug a marginal well every 30 minutes. In Oklahoma, we plug eight marginal wells per day. In 1993, the State of Oklahoma had over 70,000 marginal wells in operation. The same year, nearly 1,356 marginal wells were abandoned. As a result, my State of Oklahoma lost nearly \$20 million in gross revenues.

This bleak situation has forced businesses to close, imperiled thousands of jobs, and caused States to lose large amounts of production and income taxes. Over the last decade, this country has lost nearly 500,000 jobs

as a result of low domestic oil and gas productivity.

It's time for the U.S. Government to open its eyes and support a plan to help restore our domestic industry. I believe that the bill we introduced today marks the first step in this plan. It will help stop the abandonment of wells, pump revenues back into State and Federal budgets, and preserve our Nation's natural resources.

It is in the best interest of our country to support this bill and protect our Nation's oil supplies. It would be one of our Nation's darkest days should we awaken to find ourselves with a depleted oil supply, leaving us totally at the mercy of the world's unstable oil producing nations. Our Nation's oil and gas supplies are a national treasure that must be preserved and maintained. I look forward to working with my colleagues and I urge them to support this critical legislation.

#### LONG ISLAND'S OWN EINSTEINS

**HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it is quite an honor for any Representative to have one finalist from the Westinghouse science competition from their district. I have the unique honor to represent two budding scientists recently named finalists for the Westinghouse science competition.

Neil Catillo Srivastava, 17, of Ward Melville High School in East Setauket researched nitric oxide and its effect on cell movement and wound healing.

Debleena Sengupta, 17, also of Ward Melville High School, completed a project in biochemistry that was designed to remove toxic metals, such as uranium, cost-efficiently from water.

Their outstanding results were made possible by the effort of local high schools to establish and maintain intensive research courses, staffed by experienced teachers. Since the 1980's the number of high schools on Long Island offering such research courses have more than tripled; now 40 of 114 public high schools are in my eastern Long Island district.

High-technology medicine and environmental sciences are the wave of the future. On eastern Long Island, from Smithtown to Montauk and across the Nation, parents and teachers are working together to foster and support student's natural interest in the sciences. It is this natural interest that we must cultivate for the future of this Nation. Budding young scientists, like Neal and Debleena, illustrate the possibilities for years to come.

Please, join me in recognizing the incredible success not only of Neil and Debleena, but also their teachers and all of eastern Long Island's quality schools. I submit for the RECORD an article in Newsday from January 25, 1995, that details their accomplishments.

[From Newsday, Jan. 25, 1995]

LONG ISLAND'S EINSTEINS

(By John Hildebrand)

Long Island led the nation yesterday in the number of students named finalists in the

Westinghouse science competition, capturing nine slots out of 41, nearly double the number produced by traditional powerhouse New York City.

Honored for their research in fields ranging from genetics to treatment of municipal wastewater, the Long Island high-school seniors were hailed by teachers and principals as persistent, self-motivated students who had helped their schools "come of age." The nine finalist positions are the most ever won by students on the Island, and surpassed the city's total for the first time.

Three of the Island's schools produced two finalists each—the same number as New York City's legendary Bronx High School of Science. Island schools with twin finalists were Ward Melville High School in East Setauket, John F. Kennedy High School in Bellmore and Paul D. Schreiber High School in Port Washington.

Three other Island schools—Jericho, Long Beach and Lawrence High Schools—had one finalist each. Jericho's Soo Yeun Kim, who died in a car crash Nov. 28, was honored posthumously—the first such award in the competition's history.

Results were announced yesterday from the science competition's Washington, D.C., headquarters. All finalists will receive cash awards of at least \$1,000, and the top 10 will receive larger scholarships including a first prize of \$40,000.

As news of the latest honors swept through school hallways, results were attributed to efforts by local high schools to establish intensive research courses, staffed by teachers experienced in prepping students for competition. Since the 1980s, the number of high schools in the region offering such opportunities to students has more than tripled, to a total of about 40 of 114 public high schools on the Island.

"This says something about the caliber of Long Island schools—we've come of age here in terms of the programs we're offering," said Steven Kussin, principal of Lawrence High School. He formerly taught at Brooklyn's Midwood High School, another city school that traditionally excels in the Westinghouse contest.

Lawrence High School's winning student, Joel Wollman, 18, had submitted a project involving extensive psychological research.

Like many colleagues, Kussin views the focus on science research in his school as part of a broader movement that also involves encouraging larger number of students to take college-level Advanced Placement courses. "Standards are back, and the proof is in the pudding," the principal added.

Local educators say this year's Westinghouse results are all the more remarkable since the national contest has grown increasingly competitive. Since 1985, the number of science projects submitted by high-school seniors nationwide has jumped more than 60 percent, to 1,660 this year. Local teachers and principals generally voice satisfaction over results, though some worry the competition and publicity surrounding it could put undue pressure on some students.

Finalists themselves accepted the backslaps of classmates and teachers yesterday, while also trying to focus their attention on midterm exams that are being administered this week across New York State. Many school authorities said official recognition would be extended to finalists as soon as normal classes resume.

"I was just totally shocked," said one winner, Supinda Bunyanich, 17, of Port Washington, who received the news by phone on Monday afternoon. "I was having a snack

and watching TV, and then I was nearly screaming."

Another finalist, Daniel Sims, 17, of Bellmore said that school officials "went nuts" when he called them with the news after being notified himself by contest officials.

For Lawrence's Joel Wollman, finalist status brought special satisfaction. The teenager long had endured good-natured ribbing from classmates over his psychological research, which involved efforts to discover why one person's yawning prompts the same behavior in others. "Once I entered the finals, all that stopped," the teenager said.

Finalists were drawn from 300 national semifinalists, including 41 on the Island. They will be flown to Washington in March to compete before panels of eminent researchers for \$205,000 in scholarships. The competition, known as Science Talent Search, draws funding from a foundation established by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

New York City, as usual, produced far more semifinalists than the Island this year, with 84. But the advantage shifted with the announcement of finalists—New York had five—an irony not lost on educators who have seen Long Island schools draw upon the experience of city high schools.

"What suburban schools are beginning to understand is that if you want to win, you have to give teachers enough time to work with students on their projects," said Stan Teitel, coordinator for student research at Manhattan's Stuyvesant High School. Stuyvesant produced 29 semifinalists, the highest number for any school. It had two finalists.

Directors of school research programs on the Island acknowledge their debt to the city's schools, while adding that their recent success is due to other factors as well. Among these are the support of parents with enough money to send their teenagers to summer research institutes on college campuses, and the presence of local research centers, such as the State University at Stony Brook, which supplement the training provided by high schools. A majority of the Long Island finalists attended such summer programs.

"It's Long Island coming into its own," said Melanie Krieger, research coordinator at Ward Melville High School, which produced 12 semifinalists this year. The schools' finalists are Debleena Sengupta, 17, whose project dealt with removal of metal contaminants from wastewater, and Neil Castillo Srivastava, 17, who examined the use of nitric oxide in healing wounds.

Some of this year's local finalists drew on personal experience for their projects. Reed Levine, 17, of Bellmore, did an extensive study of ski accidents in an attempt to improve safety, after a neighbor died in an accident. Tracy Phillips, 17, of Long Beach, developed an electronic sensor to help the sight-impaired count currency, in memory of a brother who was blind and died young.

But there was no award more poignant than that given posthumously to Jericho's Soo Yeun Kim. Jericho High School will receive a special \$5,000 grant in her name. The school's principal, Mathew Mandery, said the news of Soo's award was welcome, but it also brought back the sadness of her loss.

"I guess in moments like this, we are undeniably proud of her accomplishments, but just wish she were here for us," he said.

As the number of students entering the Westinghouse competition has mounted, teachers in both city and suburban schools have tried to encourage students to look

upon research as an activity to be enjoyed for its own sake, rather than for winning prizes. Ward Melville High School's research program has adopted the motto, "To Be In It Is to Win It." The Bronx High School of Science takes a similar approach.

Some educators worry, nonetheless, that students who don't win at least semifinalist status might become discouraged, especially in light of the fact that many devote two or more years to their projects. "Kids who might have the potential to be wonderful researchers later on might come away from this experience with a bad taste in their mouth," said Carole Greene, an assistant principal at Bronx Science.

Others insist that most students involved in Westinghouse competitions have wide enough interests that they are unlikely to become unraveled over a single contest.

## TRIBUTE TO MARIA VICTORIA

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Ms. Maria Victoria, the newly selected Mr. Amigo.

Every year, members of the Mr. Amigo Association, who represent the city of Brownsville, TX, travel to Mexico City to select a new Mr. Amigo to serve as honored guest of the Mr. Amigo festivities in Brownsville, TX. The Mr. Amigo festivity is a 4-day international event in which the United States and Mexico are joined in celebration of the cultures of these neighboring countries. During the Mr. Amigo celebration, which originated as a pre-Lenten festival, Brownsville citizens participate in a series of parades, dances, and parties to demonstrate the goodwill of both countries. It is a well planned, major function which is enjoyed and eagerly anticipated by many south Texans as well as our winter visitors.

Ms. Maria Victoria is the 31st Mexican citizen to be honored by the Mr. Amigo Association. She has been a successful artist whose talent dates back to the Golden Cinema Era of Mexican music and films. At the tender age of 9, with the encouragement of her two sisters, Maria debuted in "La Carpa Mexico" for which she was paid 9 pesos. In 1949, however, she launched her enormously successful adult career at the Teatro Margo in Mexico City. Her first hit, "Soy Feliz", catapulted her to the top of the popularity charts. Then there followed an avalanche of musical hits, to name but a few: "Esta Sellado", "Eso", "Como un Perro", "Mi Ultimo Fracaso", "Mil Besos", "Sabes Que Te Tengo Ganas" . . . She has appeared in such classic Mexican films as: "Serenata de Acapulco", "Si mi Vida", "Mujeres de Teatro", "No me Vuelvo a Enamorar", "Monte De Piedad". For 14 uninterrupted years, Maria Victoria has turned to comic roles such as TV series, "La Criada Bien Criada". Maria Victoria has made 48 movies, turned out more than 100 albums, starred in numerous TV programs, and has made five theater performances on the stage of Mexico City.

Ms. Maria Victoria is the perfect recipient of the Mr. Amigo award, for she has, over the



long period of her career, taken her unique song, screen, and stage performances to numerous countries, including sold-out performances in the United States. A true ambassador of her country and her culture, she has been praised by numerous organizations for her unconditional commitment to improve mutual understanding and cooperation between Mexico and the United States. Ms. Maria Victoria should be recognized for both her artistic ability, and for her contribution to the commitment of understanding between nations.

Mr. Amigo, Ms. Maria Victoria, will receive the red-carpet treatment when she visits Brownsville as the city's honored guest during the upcoming Mr. Amigo celebration. During her stay on the border, she will make personal appearances in the parades and at other fiesta events. Official welcome receptions will be staged by organizations in Cameron County, TX, and the cities of Brownsville, TX, and Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Ms. Maria Victoria for being honored with this special award.

IN HONOR OF SGT. LEWIS J.  
PERRY, JR.

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, today I'm pleased to honor a distinguished citizen from Hamden, CT, Sgt. Lewis J. Perry, Jr. After 25 years of exemplary service, Sergeant Perry will retire this week from the Hamden Police Department.

I have known Lew Perry for many years and have always found his dedication and compassion inspiring. Lew is well known to our community for his extraordinary commitment to his public responsibilities. An exemplary police officer and a caring individual, Lew finds the time to help at every level. During his long career, Sergeant Perry has received over 35 commendations and letters of recognition for exemplary performance.

In 1982, he was honored as the Police Officer of the Year and earned the respect of his superiors who promoted him in September 1992 to administrative assistant to the chief of police. Lew Perry stands out as a shining example of the positive effect that one person can have in his community.

Sergeant Perry is also a prominent leader in his hometown of Clinton, CT. He serves as a selectman and as chairman of the Democratic Town Committee. He has given of his time in the past as a member of the Board of Finance and the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Lew Perry has compiled a remarkable public record and I know that his wife, Pamela, and his two sons, Michael and Lewis, take great pride in his many accomplishments. Sergeant Perry is admired by all who benefit from his work and his public commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute and honor Sgt. Lewis J. Perry, Jr. I commend him on a lifetime of invaluable service to the citizens of our community and wish him well in his new position as associate director of public

safety at Southern Connecticut State University.

**GO AFTER THE CROOKS AND CHISELERS WHO ARE DEFRAUDING THE FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM; SUPPORT THE FOOD STAMP TRAFFICKING AND PENALTY ACT OF 1995**

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Food Stamp Trafficking and Prevention Act of 1995, a measure which will step up the penalties levied on criminals intent on tearing large holes in this Nation's most valuable social safety net.

Each year, waste, fraud and abuse in the Food Stamp Program costs taxpayers as much as \$2 billion. Laundering for cash, or exchanging food stamps for contraband items such as guns or drugs, accounts for hundreds of millions of dollars of that total. Occasionally, this activity occurs through retailers who have been initially certified as bona fide grocery stores, but which are, in effect, no more than fronts for the processing of illegal stamp transactions.

This activity not only denies fundamental nutrition to some of our Nation's most vulnerable citizens. It also destroys public confidence crucial to the continuation of a very valuable program.

I have long been a critic of our Government's lackluster efforts to investigate food stamp fraud, and bring to justice persons who are ripping off the system. Our investigative strength at the Food and Consumer Services Division, for example, is about half of what it was a dozen years ago—despite steady growth in food stamp use and fraud. These personnel cuts make no sense. We need more cops on the beat. Improvements in anti-fraud technology such as the electronic benefits transfer program will not produce maximum results until we have more people to make cases and bring the crooks to trial.

I have recently pressed my case on this subject with White House domestic advisors. I am hopeful that the administration's welfare reform efforts will improve our capacity to police fraud in this important program. I believe my position has strong, bi-partisan support in this House.

Beyond increasing our investigative effort, we must also look to establishing real penalties that will cause real pain for the chiselers who are, quite literally, taking food from the mouths of this Nation's poverty-stricken elderly, working poor and defenseless, destitute children.

The Food Stamp Trafficking Prevention and Penalty Act has three important elements.

First, we will strengthen current forfeiture provisions to allow the Government to take all assets resulting from, or involved in the commission of food stamp trafficking. I have devised this language in close cooperation with the inspector general of the Department of Agriculture. We are both convinced that this

toughened penalty is absolutely necessary to discourage trafficking, and close down what amounts to a nearly no-fault avenue to criminal success now present in the system.

Second, we allow the Secretary of Agriculture to require that owners of food stores certified to exchange food stamps submit a valid business license. The intent of this section is to verify that persons in the food stamp networks are actual retailers, and not criminal fronts set-up primarily to illegally launder the stamps.

Third, the bill requires periodic reporting by certified stores to ensure that they are indeed in a bona fide business, and are not merely fronts for laundering. This can be accomplished in a user-friendly way by requesting copies of Federal tax forms which delineate volume and scope of business activity.

Again, the inspector general has argued that this verification procedure is crucial to the program's sound and honest functioning, and I believe my bill creates a system that will be relatively easy and inexpensive for retailers certified for food stamp business.

Mr. Speaker, as Congress moves forward with the welfare reform debate, the holes in system integrity must be closed. Effective welfare reform must be built on a strong foundation in order to guarantee taxpayer support and ensure that resources go not to the crooks but to the people who are most in need.

**WASHINGTON MONUMENT FLAGS OF THE STATES ACT**

**HON. PAT WILLIAMS**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 16, 1995*

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to assist in the observation of the Washington Monument's 110th anniversary. My legislation would ring the Washington Monument with the flags of each of our 50 States. This was the original intent of the planners of the Mall and I believe an appropriate way of demonstrating our unique Federal and State partnership.

All Americans are rightfully proud of the beauty and symbolism of the Nation's Capital and its national monuments. The designers of our Capital City, from L'Enfant since, have sought not only to present our national monuments but also to present with them expression of American ideals. For example, as one stands in the Jefferson Memorial one has an unobstructed view of the White House. This symbolizes that Jefferson is considered to have given the Presidency the context it has held since his time. As one stands at the feet of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, one can see the U.S. Capitol, as a symbol of the necessary linkage of the executive with the legislative branch of Government.

The Capitol grounds are rich with this type of symbolism, adding to each American's understanding.

I have noted that the flags of our 50 States are not exhibited together anywhere within the Capitol or monument grounds. Around the base of the Washington Monument, one finds

50 flag poles. However, the poles, not inappropriately, fly American flags. Flying State flags would provide the symbolism of the cooperation between and among the various States and the Federal Government.

Americans owe our stability and strength to our system of government—a system that clearly established a constant dynamic between local and Federal jurisdiction. It is the defining and reexamining of these basic strengths which provides the appropriate tension to our system. The foundation of our Democracy is in the understanding that folks from Butte, MT to Charlottesville, VA, from Hillsboro, OR to Greenville, MS sustain a common bond: Through the orderliness of representative government they can truly determine their own destiny; and that of their country.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this celebration of the 110th anniversary of the Washington Monument by having the flags of their States flown at the base of the monument to America's first President.

#### MIDDLE-CLASS TAX RELIEF AND JOB CREATION ACT

#### HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the cochairs of the Tourism Caucus, Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. ROTH, to introduce legislation based on a commitment to fairness for the working people of this Nation and a sense of the profound need for job creation. Specifically, this legislation would restore a 100-percent deduction for business meals and entertainment [M&E] and the spousal travel deduction.

The decision to cut the M&E deduction and the spousal travel deduction is one of those fair-sounding ideas that can have unintended and undesirable consequences.

Travel, tourism and entertainment constitute the third-largest industry in the United States. Its 1990 payroll was \$83 billion and it is an industry that employs 6 million people. This is an industry whose growth Washington should support and promote.

The next time you are eating lunch in a restaurant, take a look around at the business types. Here's what you probably won't see: the stereotype of obscenely rich tycoons sipping three-martini lunches. What you will see are sober, serious middle-class people doing business the American way: in face-to-face meetings.

Meetings are a legitimate cost of doing business. And until 1986, the cost was fully tax-deductible. At that time, the deduction was reduced to 80 percent. The effect that has on a business may be as simple as making phone calls instead of airline flights. Yet, the ramifications are enormous.

After all, when business takes its act on the road, there's a big supporting cast: airline pilots, mechanics, luggage handlers, flight attendants, waiters, waitresses, cooks and restaurant owners, food service companies and truck drivers, convention caterers and service

employees, and hotel bell captains and reception clerks.

They're all middle-class working people. The people who have been victims of misguided economic policy since the 1980's.

Furthermore, we don't want to give our foreign competitors an advantage over American workers and American businesses. Thousands of foreign travelers criss-cross the country every day. They and their employers know they've got to talk to Americans face-to-face to make sales here. That's why their governments—Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, France—permit 100-percent deductibility for business expenses. If we're to be competitive, we must level the playing field for our own businesses.

In September 1994, a survey conducted on behalf of American Express examined the impact of the M&E deduction on company spending, and the ultimate impact on the restaurant industry. The study was taken among small and mid-sized companies where the impacts would be more pronounced.

The findings indicated there is a high propensity or willingness to enforce behavioral change as the financial impact of the tax law is felt.

I am sure that if a study was conducted on the spousal travel deduction the results would be similar.

I ask my colleagues to support us in this effort and work with us to ensure that it is included in any middle-class tax relief legislation that comes before the 104th Congress.

#### CAROLINE COX AND CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL BRINGING HOPE TO THE SUFFERING

#### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I commend to our colleagues' attention a speech given recently by Baroness Caroline Cox, Deputy Speaker of Britain's House of Lords, when she received the William Wilberforce Award.

The award, named after the great 19th century political reformer who dedicated his career to outlawing the slave trade in England, is given to a person who exhibits moral witness and willingness to stand up for unpopular causes.

Lady Cox is a woman with a heart for the suffering, the oppressed, and the persecuted. Her work and that of Christian Solidarity International, an interdenominational Christian human rights organization, has brought hope to thousands. I have travelled with Lady Cox and have been a witness to the way she ministers—showing love, respect, and compassion equally for the little children and high-level government officials. She is a woman who lives out her faith in Jesus Christ by doing what He admonishes in Matthew 25:

When I was hungry you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.

\* \* \* Whatever you do for the least of these, you also do for me.

The work of Christian Solidarity International may not be well-known to us here, but it is well-known to the Armenians in war-torn Nagorno-Karabakh who had their pain relieved when CSI brought desperately needed medical supplies to the tiny beleaguered enclave. It is well-known to the thousands of Russian orphans who without the help of CSI would have been left in mental institutions devoid of hope for a productive future. It is well known to the suffering people in southern Sudan whose voice has been heard due to the constant advocacy of Baroness Cox and the CSI team. And it is well-known to the Karen Christians in Burma who, as I am speaking, are fighting for their lives against the military junta that is battling for control in that country.

Baroness Cox responds in faith to bring hope to countless millions. She stands up for justice for the persecuted. In the words of Prison Fellowship founder Chuck Colson, "As William Wilberforce was a voice for the voiceless and stood against his party and fellow Parliamentarians in his campaign to end the slave trade in eighteenth-century England, so is Baroness Cox. With Christian compassion fused with fierce courage, Lady Cox continues to shun mere observation for frontline participation." William Wilberforce would have been proud.

#### WILBERFORCE AWARD BANQUET—PRESENTED BY CHUCK COLSON, PRISON FELLOWSHIP

The following speech was given by the Baroness Caroline Cox of Queensbury, Deputy Speaker of Britain's House of Lords, on February 1, 1995 in Washington, DC, during the events surrounding the National Prayer Breakfast. Baroness Cox was honored for her courageous acts and stand for justice on behalf of the suffering and oppressed people of the world. In the words of Chuck Colson: "As William Wilberforce was a voice for the voiceless and stood against his party and fellow Parliamentarians in his campaign to end the slave trade in eighteenth-century England, so is Baroness Cox. With Christian compassion fused with fierce courage, Lady Cox continues to shun mere observation for frontline participation."

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

I stand before you this evening filled with deep emotions. First, I feel both humble and proud to be associated with the name of William Wilberforce. Wilberforce used to be described as a "shrimp"; I feel about the same size as a shrimp in comparison with him and also with the distinguished predecessors who have been honored with the Award in previous years.

But I am also full of gratitude for the opportunity this occasion gives me to pay tribute to those in Christian Solidarity International (CSI) who make my work possible and, above all, I value the opportunity to honour the suffering people whom it has been our privilege to be with in dark and difficult days—people suffering from oppression, persecution, slavery and attempted genocide.

I would therefore like to spend some of my allotted time saying a few words about the work of CSI, without whom I would not be here tonight, and then to spend the rest of my time honouring those people whom we try to serve, who always inspire us with their courage, generosity, graciousness, faith and dignity.



CSI is an interdenominational Christian human rights organization which tries to help victims of repression, regardless of their colour, creed or nationality. But as Christians, we have an additional concern; we are reminded of St. Paul's message to the church in Corinth, that when one part of the body of Christ suffers, all suffer.

CSI's particular focus is on forgotten peoples in forgotten lands; on places which do not appear on your TV screens or the front pages of newspapers. We try to be with those who feel—and are—forgotten by the rest of the world, including often, by the rest of the Christian church.

Many of the big humanitarian organizations have to respect political constraints, in order to accomplish their work. This means there are some people who are suffering in repressive regimes whom they cannot help. But we are free to put human rights and humanitarian need before political constraints and to go where others may not. This may involve some unorthodox behavior and some unofficial travel—but it gives us the priceless privilege of, as the British advertisement for a certain brand of lager beer claims, "Reaching those parts where others cannot reach."

Thus it is that CSI has made it possible for us to make several visits, for example, to some of the people of Southern Sudan, many of them have been cut off from other aid organizations by the brutal policies of the fundamentalist Islamic Government in Khartoum. The magnitude of the sufferings of the Sudanese people must rank amongst the greatest in the world today: with perhaps 1.5 million killed and over 5 million displaced by civil war. Many Southerners have been captured and enslaved by Northerners—so I believe the spirit of Wilberforce would be striving for their freedom as much as he strove for those who suffered as slaves in his own day. Just 2 Weeks ago, CSI organized another mission to people so cut off that they had absolutely no medicines; many were literally starving, many were naked and very cold as the temperatures fall steeply at night. We took medicines and we plan to return with more urgently needed supplies. We were also able to take with us the exiled Roman Catholic Bishop of El Obeid; I am not a Catholic, but I wish you could have shared with me the happiness of seeing the rejoicing of people who had not seen a Bishop or been able to celebrate mass for 20 years.

It was CSI who made it possible for me to visit the Karen people of Burma last November, an ethnic minority ferociously persecuted by the SLORC regime. Many have been forced into slave labour, others live as stateless, displaced people, trapped in the jungle. Recently, the SLORC Regime has stepped up its military offensive against the Karen, forcing tens of thousands more to flee as refugees to Thailand, and trapping many more behind their own lines, where capture will mean a fate worse than death.

It was CSI which reached the Armenian people in January 1992, when they were blockaded, besieged, bombarded in their ancient homeland of Nagorno Karabakh, a beautiful part of historic Armenia cruelly relocated by Stalin as an isolated enclave in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan has adopted an explicit policy of ethnic cleansing of the Armenians from Karabakh. Karabakh is a beautiful land with some of the most ancient Christian churches in the world, the Armenians being the first nation to accept Christianity. The Armenians who live there have been fighting for the survival of their families, homes, homeland and their—and our—

Christian heritage. It has been a battle against impossible odds, like David and Goliath. 150,000 Armenians are defending their land against 7 million-strong Azerbaijan, helped by Turkey and literally thousands of mujahadeen mercenaries. In that bitter January, we found the besieged and blockaded Armenians suffering casualties caused by constant bombardment, without any anesthetics or pain-killing drugs, with only vodka to try to relieve the suffering. Returning to Britain, I could not sleep thinking about their predicament; and it was CSI which, without the requisite money, responded in faith and enabled us to obtain supplies of morphine, cocaine powder (for eye injuries), omnopon and fentanyl. The challenge of taking this consignment of drugs, street value incalculable, across Europe to the depths of Karabakh was rather daunting. God sometimes asks us to do strange things: I had to turn myself into an unofficial drug runner! But we were able to return to Karabakh within 12 days with those desperately needed supplies. If anyone would like to know how we did it, I am prepared to tell you the secret, for a contribution to our next consignment to Karabakh—our 24th—when we will be taking a team of Christian volunteers to build a rehabilitation center for amputees, because there are no facilities for artificial limbs in Karabakh, for the hundreds of people, including children, with amputations caused by the war.

And it was CSI which reached another, different kind of forgotten people: orphans suffering in the Soviet Union. During a Human Rights Conference in Leningrad in 1990, newly elected Russian Deputies asked us to investigate the plight of children taken into care, whom they suspected were incorrectly diagnosed as mentally handicapped or "oligophrenic". Once classified, they were shut away in special orphanages, deprived of a proper education, often abused physically and by drugs. As they grew up, they were denied all basic human rights, could not vote or drive, and were forced to work in conditions which were, in effect, slave labour.

Children who resisted or ran away were sent to psychiatric hospitals, where they were often subjected to torture by drugs. I visited some of these children and returned to Britain full of anguish. Many seemed to be bright, able youngsters, but doomed to lives without hope. I will never forget the pale, haunted faces of Serge and Dmitri, two articulate 14-year-old boys in a grim psychiatric hospital, not mentally ill, but tanked-up with drugs and Dmitri's heart-breaking plea, "Please will you find me a mother? I want to get out of here!"

It was CSI who again reacted in faith and responded to a request from Russian colleagues who were deeply worried about the situation, by funding a visit by a multidisciplinary team to undertake research in orphanages in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The findings shook the system; over ¾ of those classified and treated as "oligophrenic" were of average or above average mental ability. We published the findings in a report called "Trajectories of Despair: Misdiagnosis and Maltreatment of Soviet Orphans." This has since been translated into Russian and is serving as a basis for policy reform. Many children previously classified as oligophrenic have now been reclassified and can lead normal lives. We are also trying to establish projects in Moscow, with Russian colleagues, to help change the policy of child care throughout the Russian Federation.

So I would like to emphasize that I am honored to receive this award, not for my-

self, but on behalf of CSI. I was recently reading a biography of William Wilberforce and was struck by this sentence: "The man who resembled a shrimp . . . had shown the world that a righteous cause, coupled with determination and motivated by faith in a loving God, can produce miracles." (He Freed Britain's Slaves', Charles Ludwig, p. 203.)

We in CSI always feel so inadequate; we are inadequate. But we hope God can use our efforts. I remember on my way into Burma, I was feeling acutely depressed as I thought, "What on earth can we do with our meager resources to begin to help the Karen people with their massive problems?" Then in my morning Bible reading I found the message in Second Kings 4:42-44, the Old Testament forerunner of the parable of the loaves and the fishes. A man with 20 loaves of bakery barley bread was told by Elisha to distribute them to feed a crowd of 100 hungry people. In a crisis of confidence, he asked what use they could be among so many; but Elisha replied, "Give it to the people to eat. For this is what the Lord says: They will eat and have some left over." And indeed they did eat and some left over. That message was a comfort. We in CSI hope that God can use our pathetic, meager resources in ways we cannot understand. At times it seems that the message on a notepad given me by my daughter could be our motto, "I do not believe in miracles, I rely on them."

Before I conclude, I wish to pay especial tribute to those whom we have been privileged to meet and to be with in their dark and difficult days. I wish I had longer to tell you about their courage, generosity, graciousness and dignity. A few examples must speak for many more.

Come with me to Southern Sudan, where the people are dying around us from starvation and disease; those who are still alive are suffering from hunger, thirst, nakedness and the constant fear of attack and enslavement. But despite their suffering, they still smile with the famous Sudanese smile. Join me as the Bishop speaks to his people at mass in what they called their "cathedral" under a tamarind tree:

"This most beautiful cathedral, not built with human hands, but by nature and by God, is filled with the people of God, and especially with children.

"We must tell our brothers and sisters that the people here are still full of hope and that they still smile in spite of suffering and persecution.

"Those smiles put us to shame. Your people have suffered slavery, but you are not slaves to the world but children of God, our God who has told us we can call Him 'Abba' or 'Father'. Christianity gives us liberty; therefore we are no longer slaves but free: children of liberty, freedom and truth. But we live in a bad world. Many of your people have been sold into slavery. But for me that is not to become a slave. Slavery is not a matter of the colour of the skin. The real slave is a person who lives in sin; who does injustice to brothers and sisters; and who kills them. That person is a slave to sin.

"Some people feel naked because they have no clothes and they try to cover themselves because of their embarrassment. But this is not real nakedness. True nakedness is to be without love. Therefore to be clothed in love: this is Christianity. It is not a shirt that you can take on or take off; but to wear the faith and love of the Christian faith is as a way of life and witness to it, even to those who do not believe in Christ.

"So as we go away, do not think we leave you or forget you. There are still many good

people in the world and you will be remembered as people who are closest to God because you are carrying the cross, every day obeying Christ's command to take up His cross and to follow Him. We will pray for you. But prayer without action is dead, as faith without deed is dead. Our love will be in action for you. I came, saw, heard, touched, and I am enriched."

Now please come for a brief glimpse of the Christian church amongst the persecuted Karen people of Burma. Just one image: I and my CSI colleagues (a splendidly interdenominational mixture of Pentecostal, Evangelical, Russian Orthodox and myself (Anglican 'Unorthodox'), went to worship at the nearest church in the jungle—a Baptist church. A Bell was sounding out—a bell made from a Burmese bomb. A modern-day symbol: instead of swords into ploughshares, bombs into bells. But sadly, now, the bombs are raining down on the Karen and they need our prayers as many suffer the afflictions of war, or as slaves inside Burman, or as refugees in Thailand.

Finally, our Armenian Christian brothers and sisters in Karabakh. Those who have heard me speak before will have heard examples of their faith and their witness to a love which transcends suffering. I only have time for one vignette. At the beginning of the process of attempted ethnic cleansing, Azerbaijan undertook a series of deportations of entire villages. They were brutal operations, in which innocent villagers were rounded up, many were maltreated, some murdered; homes were ransacked; then the people were forcibly driven off their land, unable to take anything with them. After one of these terrible events, at Getashen, a farmer managed to escape into the mountains. On top of a hill there he saw a fruit tree in blossom and looked for solace under this tree; only to find as he approached the tree a little five year old girl hanging from its branches, her tiny body cut in two. As he looked upon the little girl, he swore revenge. Two years later, he and his comrades had the opportunity to take back an Armenian village taken by the Azeris. He now had the opportunity for revenge. With tears steaming down his face, he told me: "But I couldn't make myself harm a child—I failed and was unable to keep my vow." I replied, your reward will be crown of glory. He in turn replied, "That crown we wear is a crown of thorns."

Those whom we are privileged to meet during CSI's ministry are indeed wearing their crown of thorns with great dignity. They suffer from man's inhumanity to man, like those for whom William Wilberforce felt so deeply and for whom he fought so valiantly. These words of the Bishop of Karabakh speak for them all, with their affirmation of faith, their challenge to us, and their magnificent, resounding commitment to that love which must be the hallmark of Christian faith and witness:

"The help of God is great and immeasurable when the human heart turns to Him with fervour. Our nation has again begun to find its faith and is praying in churches, cellars and in the field of battle, defending its life and the life of those who are near and dear. It is not only the perpetrators of crime and evil who commit sin, but also those who stand by—seeing and knowing—and who do not condemn it or try to avert it. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God. We do not hate: we believe in God. If we want God's victory, we must love. Even if there are demonic forces at work, not only in this conflict, but in other parts of the world, we must still love."

So, I finish by thanking you for the great honour you have given me, and for the opportunity to honour others who carry forward the spirit of William Wilberforce. May I leave you some lines by John Harriott, SJ, quoted by Max Warren in an article in "New Fire" (Winter, 1975, p. 453):

Let us open the clenched fish and extend the open palm.

Let us mourn till others are comforted, weep till others laugh.

Let us be sleepless till all can sleep untroubled.

Let us be frugal till all are filled.

Let us give till all have received.

Let us make no claim till all have had their due.

Let us be slaves till all are free.

Let us lay down our lives till all have life abundantly.

## FIFTY YEARS OF RESEARCH ON THE MINIMUM WAGE

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, for many years it has been a matter of conventional wisdom among economists that the minimum wage causes fewer jobs to exist than would be the case without it. This is simply a matter of price theory, taught in every economics textbook, requiring no elaborate analysis to justify. Were this not case, there would be no logical reason why the minimum wage could not be set at \$10 or \$400 per hour.

Historically, defenders of the minimum wage have not disputed the disemployment effects of the minimum wage. Rather, they argued that there was a redistributive effect that left the working poor better off. In other words, the higher incomes of those with jobs offset the lower incomes of those without jobs, as a result of the minimum wage.

Now, the Clinton administration is advancing the novel economic theory that modest increases in the minimum wage will have no impact whatsoever on employment. Some administration officials have even hinted that raising the minimum wage can raise employment. This proposition is based entirely on the work of three economists: David Card and Alan Krueger of Princeton, and Lawrence Katz of Harvard. Their studies of increases in the minimum wage in California, Texas, and New Jersey apparently found no loss of jobs among fast food restaurants that were surveyed before and after the increase.

It is not yet clear how or why Card, Katz, and Krueger got the results that they did. It is clear, however, that their findings are directly contrary to virtually every empirical study ever done on the minimum wage. These studies were exhaustively surveyed by the Minimum Wage Study Commission, which concluded that a 10-percent increase in the minimum wage reduced teenage employment by 1 to 3 percent.

The following survey of the academic research on the minimum wage is designed to give nonspecialists a sense of just how isolated the Card, Krueger, and Katz studies are. It will also indicate that the minimum wage has

wide-ranging negative effects that go beyond unemployment. For example, higher minimum wages encourage employers to cut back on training, thus depriving low-wage workers of an important means of long-term advancement, in return for a small increase in current income. For many workers this is a very bad tradeoff, but one for which the law provides no alternative.

## SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ON THE MINIMUM WAGE

### THE MINIMUM WAGE REDUCES EMPLOYMENT

Currie, Janet, and Fallick, Bruce. 1993. A Note on the New Minimum Wage Research. National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 4348 (April).

Gallasch, H.F., Jr. 1975. Minimum Wages and the Farm Labor Market. Southern Economic Journal, vol. 41 (January): 480-491.

Gardner, Bruce. 1981. What Have Minimum Wages Done in Agriculture? In Rottenberg (1981a): 210-232.

Peterson, John M. 1957. Employment Effects of Minimum Wages, 1938-50. Journal of Political Economy, vol. 65 (October): 412-430.

Peterson, John M., and Stewart, Charles T., Jr. 1969. Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Rates. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

THE MINIMUM WAGE REDUCES EMPLOYMENT AND REAL FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGES. JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, VOL. 81 (MARCH/APRIL): 435-441.

Brown, Charles; Gilroy, Curtis; and Kohen, Andrew. 1981a. Effects of the Minimum Wage on Youth Employment and Unemployment. In Minimum Wage Study Commission (1981), vol. 5, pp. 1-26.

Brown, Charles; Gilroy, Curtis; and Kohen, Andrew. 1981b. Time-Series Evidence of the Effect of the Minimum Wage on Teenage Employment and Unemployment. In Minimum Wage Study Commission (1981), vol. 5, pp. 103-127.

Fleisher, Belton M. 1981. Minimum Wage Regulation in Retail Trade. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

Hammermesh, Daniel S. 1982. Minimum Wages and the Demand for Labor, Economic Inquiry, vol. 20 (July): 365-380.

Meyer, Robert H., and Wise, David A. 1981. Discontinuous Distributions and Missing Persons: The Minimum Wage and Unemployed Youth. In Minimum Wage Study Commission (1981), vol. 5, pp. 175-201.

Meyer, Robert H., and Wise, David A. 1983a. The Effects of the Minimum Wage on the Employment and Earnings of Youth. Journal of Labor Economics, vol. 1 (January): 66-100.

Minimum Wage Study Commission. 1981. Report, 7 vols. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Neumark, David, and Wascher, William. 1992. Employment Effects of Minimum and Subminimum Wages: Panel Data on State Minimum Wage Laws. Industrial and Labor Relations Review, vol. 46 (October): 55-81.

Ragan, James F., Jr. 1977. Minimum Wages and the Youth Labor Market. Review of Economics and Statistics, vol. 59 (May): 129-136.

Vandenbrink, Donna C. 1987. The Minimum Wage: No Minor Matter for Teens. Economic Perspectives, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, vol. 11 (March/April): 19-28.

Welch, Finis. 1974. Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States. Economic Inquiry, vol. 12 (September): 285-318.

Welch, Finis. 1978. Minimum Wages: Issues and Evidence. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

Welch, Finis, and Cunningham, James. 1978. Effects of Minimum Wages on the Level



and Age Composition of Youth Employment. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 60 (February): 140-145.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE REDUCES EMPLOYMENT MOST AMONG BLACK TEENAGE MALES**

Al-Salam, Nabeel; Quester, Aline; and Welch, Finis. 1981. Some Determinants of the Level and Racial Composition of Teenage Employment. In Rottenberg (1981a): 124-154.

Iden, George. 1980. The Labor Force Experience of Black Youth: A Review. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 103 (August): 10-16.

Mincer, Jacob. 1976. Unemployment Effects of Minimum Wages. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 84 (August): S87-S104.

Moore, Thomas G. 1971. The Effect of Minimum Wages on Teenage Unemployment Rates. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 79 (July/August): 897-902.

Ragan, James F., Jr. 1977. Minimum Wages and the Youth Labor Market. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 59 (May): 129-136.

Williams, Walter. 1977a. Government Sanctioned Restraints that Reduce Economic Opportunities for Minorities. *Policy Review* (Fall): 7-30.

Williams, Walter. 1977b. Youth and Minority Unemployment. Study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress. Joint Committee Print, 95th Congress, 1st session. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HELPED SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES AT THE EXPENSE OF BLACKS**

Bauer, P.T. 1959. Regulated Wages in Underdeveloped Countries. In *The Public Stake in Union Power*, ed. Philip D. Bradley. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 324-349.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS BLACKS GENERALLY**

Behrman, Jere R.; Sickles, Robin C.; and Taubman, Paul. 1983. The Impact of Minimum Wages on the Distributions of Earnings for Major Race-Sex Groups: A Dynamic Analysis. *American Economic Review*, vol. 73 (September): 766-778.

Linneman, Peter. 1982. The Economic Impacts of Minimum Wage Laws: A New Look at an Old Question. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 90 (June): 443-469.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS THE UNSKILLED**

Krumm, Ronald J. 1981. The Impact of the Minimum Wage on Regional Labor Markets. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS LOW WAGE WORKERS**

Brozen, Yale. 1962. Minimum Wage Rates and Household Workers. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 5 (October): 103-109.

Cox, James C., and Oaxaca, Ronald L. 1982. The Political Economy of Minimum Wage Legislation. *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 20 (October): 533-555.

Gordon, Kenneth. 1981. The Impact of Minimum Wages on Private Household Workers. In Rottenberg (1981a): 191-209.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS LOW WAGE WORKERS PARTICULARLY DURING CYCLICAL DOWNTURNS**

Kosters, Marvin, and Welch, Finis. 1972. The Effects of Minimum Wages on the Distribution of Changes in Aggregate Employment. *American Economic Review*, vol. 62 (June): 323-332.

Welch, Finis. 1974. Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States. *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 12 (September): 285-318.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES JOB TURNOVER**

Hall, Robert E. 1982. The Minimum Wage and Job Turnover in Markets for Young Workers. In *The Youth Labor Market Problem: Its Nature, Causes, and Consequences*, ed. Richard B. Freeman and David A. Wise,

pp. 475-497. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE REDUCES AVERAGE EARNINGS OF YOUNG WORKERS**

Meyer, Robert H., and Wise, David A. 1983b. Discontinuous Distributions and Missing Persons: The Minimum Wage and Unemployed Youth. *Econometrica*, vol. 51 (November): 1677-1698.

The minimum wage drives workers into uncovered jobs, thus lowering wages in those sectors.

Brozen, Yale. 1962. Minimum Wage Rates and Household Workers. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 5 (October): 103-109.

Tauchen, George E. 1981. Some Evidence on Cross-Sector Effects of the Minimum Wage. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 89 (June): 529-547.

Welch, Finis. 1974. Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States. *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 12 (September): 285-318.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE REDUCES EMPLOYMENT IN LOW-WAGE INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS RETAILING**

Cotterman, Robert F. 1981. The Effects of Federal Minimum Wages on the Industrial Distribution of Teenage Employment. In Rottenberg (1981a): 42-60.

Douty, H.M. 1960. Some Effects of the \$1.00 Minimum Wage in the United States. *Economica*, vol. 27 (May): 137-147.

Fleisher, Belton M. 1981. Minimum Wage Regulation in Retail Trade. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

Hammermesh, Daniel S. 1981. Employment Demand, the Minimum Wage and Labor Costs. In *Minimum Wage Study Commission* (1981), vol. 5, pp. 27-84.

Peterson, John M. 1981. Minimum Wages: Measures and Industry Effects. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS SMALL BUSINESSES GENERALLY**

Kaun, David E. 1965. Minimum Wages, Factor Substitution and the Marginal Producer. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. 79 (August): 478-486.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE CAUSES EMPLOYERS TO CUT BACK ON TRAINING**

Hashimoto, Masanori. 1981. Minimum Wages and On-the-Job Training. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

Hashimoto, Masanori. 1982. Minimum Wage Effects on Training on the Job. *American Economic Review*, vol. 72 (December): 1070-1087.

Leighton, Linda, and Mincer, Jacob. 1981. The Effects of Minimum Wages on Human Capital Formation. In Rottenberg (1981a): 155-173.

Ragan, James F., Jr. 1981. The Effect of a Legal Minimum Wage on the Pay and Employment of Teenage Students and Nonstudents. In Rottenberg (1981a): 11-41.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HAS LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON SKILLS AND LIFETIME EARNINGS**

Brozen, Yale. 1969. The Effect of Statutory Minimum Wage Increases on Teen-age Employment. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 12 (April): 109-122.

Feldstein, Martin. 1973. The Economics of the New Unemployment. *The Public Interest* (Fall): 14-15.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE LEADS EMPLOYERS TO CUT BACK ON FRINGE BENEFITS**

McKenzie, Richard B. 1980. The Labor Market Effects of Minimum Wage Laws: A New Perspective. *Journal of Labor Research*, vol. 1 (Fall): 255-264.

Wessels, Walter J. 1980. Minimum Wages, Fringe Benefits, and Working conditions. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE ENCOURAGES EMPLOYERS TO INSTALL LABOR-SAVING DEVICES**

Trapani, John M., and Moroney, J.R. 1981. The Impact of Federal Minimum Wage Laws on Employment of Seasonal cotton farm Workers. In Rottenberg (1981a): 233-246.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS LOW-WAGE REGIONS, SUCH AS THE SOUTH AND RURAL AREAS**

Colberg, Marshall R. 1960. Minimum Wage Effects on Florida's Economic Development. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 3 (October): 106-117.

Colberg, Marshall. 1981. Minimum Wages and the Distribution of Economic Activity. In Rottenberg (1981a): 247-263.

Krumm, Ronald J. 1981. *The Impact of the Minimum Wage on Regional Labor Markets*. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON WELFARE**

Brandon, Peter D. 1995. *Jobs Taken by Mothers Moving from Welfare to Work and the Effects of Minimum Wages on this Transition*. Washington: Employment Policies Institute Foundation.

Leffler, Keith b. 1978. Minimum Wages, Welfare, and Wealth Transfers to the Poor. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 21 (October): 345-358.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HURTS THE POOR GENERALLY**

Stigler, George J. 1946. The Economics of Minimum Wage Legislation. *American Economic Review*, vol. 36 (June): 358-365.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE DOES LITTLE TO REDUCE POVERTY**

Bonilla, Carlos E. 1992. *Higher Wages, Greater Poverty*. Washington: Employment Policies Institute.

Brown, Charles. 1988. Minimum Wage Laws: Are They Overrated? *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, vol. 2 (Summer): 133-145.

Johnson, William R., and Browning, Edgar K. 1983. The Distributional and Efficiency Effects of Increasing the Minimum Wage: A Simulation. *American Economic Review*, vol. 73 (March): 204-211.

Kohen, Andrew I., and Gilroy, Curtis L. 1981. The Minimum Wage, Income Distribution, and Poverty. In *Minimum Wage Study Commission* (1981), vol. 7, pp. 1-30.

Parsons, Donald, O. 1980. Poverty and the Minimum Wage. Washington: American Enterprise Institute.

Smith, Ralph E., and Vavrichek, Bruce. 1987. The Minimum Wage: its Relation to Incomes and Poverty. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 110 (June): 24-30.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HELPS UPPER INCOME FAMILIES**

Bell, Carolyn Shaw. 1981. Minimum Wages and Personal Income. In Rottenberg (1981a): 429-458.

Datcher, Linda P., and Loury, Glenn C. 1981. The Effect of Minimum Wage Legislation on the Distribution of Family Earnings Among Blacks and Whites. In *Minimum Wage Study Commission* (1981), vol. 7, pp. 125-146.

Johnson, William R., and Browning, Edgar K. 1981. Minimum Wages and the Distribution of Income. In *Minimum Wage Study Commission* (1981), vol. 7, pp. 31-58.

Kohen, Andrew I., and Gilroy, Curtis L. 1981. The Minimum Wage, Income Distribution, and Poverty. In *Minimum Wage Study Commission* (1981), vol. 7, pp. 1-30.

**THE MINIMUM WAGE HELPS UNIONS**

Linnerman, Peter. 1982. The Economic Impacts of Minimum Wage Laws: A New Look at an Old Question. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 90 (June): 443-469.

Cox, James C., and Oaxaca, Ronald L. 1982. The Political Economy of Minimum Wage Legislation. *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 20 (October): 533-555.

THE MINIMUM WAGE LOWERS THE CAPITAL STOCK

McCulloch, J. Huston. 1981. Macroeconomic Implications of the Minimum Wage. In Rottenberg (1981a): 317-326.

THE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES INFLATIONARY PRESSURE

Adams, F. Gerard. 1987. Increasing the Minimum Wage: The Macroeconomic Impacts. Briefing Paper, Economic Policy Institute (July).

Brozen, Yale. 1966. Wage Rates, Minimum Wage Laws, and Unemployment. *New Individualist Review*, vol. 4 (Spring): 24-33.

Gramlich, Edward M. 1976. Impact of Minimum Wages on Other Wages, Employment, and Family Incomes. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* (No. 2): 409-461.

Grossman, Jean B. 1983. The Impact of the Minimum Wage on Other Wages. *Journal of Human Resources*, vol. 18 (Summer): 359-378.

THE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES TEENAGE CRIME RATES

Hashimoto, Masanori. 1987. The Minimum Wage Law and Youth Crimes: Time-Series Evidence. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 30 (October): 443-464.

Phillips, Llad. 1981. Some Aspects of the Social Pathological Behavior Effects of Unemployment among Young People. In Rottenberg (1981a): 174-190.

THE MINIMUM WAGE ENCOURAGES EMPLOYERS TO HIRE ILLEGAL ALIENS

Beranek, William. 1982. The Illegal Alien Work Force, Demand for Unskilled Labor, and the Minimum Wage. *Journal of Labor Research*, vol. 3 (Winter): 89-99.

FEW WORKERS ARE PERMANENTLY STUCK AT THE MINIMUM WAGE

Brozen, Yale. 1969. The Effect of Statutory Minimum Wage Increases on Teen-age Employment. *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. 12 (April): 109-122.

Smith, Ralph E., and Vavrichek, Bruce. 1992. The Mobility of Minimum Wage Workers. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, vol. 46 (October): 82-88.

THE MINIMUM WAGE HAS HAD A MASSIVE IMPACT ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN PUERTO RICO

Freeman, Alida Castillo, and Freeman, Richard B. 1991. Minimum Wages in Puerto Rico: Textbook Case of a Wage Floor? *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 3759* (June).

Rottenberg, Simon. 1981b. Minimum Wages in Puerto Rico. In Rottenberg (1981a): 327-339.

THE MINIMUM WAGE HAS REDUCED EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Forrest, David. 1982. Minimum Wages and Youth Unemployment: Will Britain Learn from Canada? *Journal of Economic Affairs*, vol. 2 (July): 247-250.

Corbo, Vittorio. 1981. The Impact of Minimum Wages on Industrial Employment in Chile. In Rottenberg (1981a): 340-356.

Gregory, Peter. 1981. Legal Minimum Wages as an Instrument of Social Policy in Less Developed Countries, with Special Reference to Costa Rica. In Rottenberg (1981a): 377-402.

Rosa, Jean-Jacques. 1981. The Effect of Minimum Wage Regulation in France. In Rottenberg (1981a): 357-376.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MINIMUM WAGE WORKERS.

Employment Policies Institute. 1994. *The Low-Wage Workforce*. Washington: Employment Policies Institute.

Haugen, Steven E., and Mellor, Earl F. 1990. Estimating the Number of Minimum Wage Workers. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 113 (January): 70-74.

Kniesner, Thomas J. 1981. The Low-Wage Workers: Who Are They? In Rottenberg (1981a): 459-481.

Mellor, Earl F. 1987. Workers at the Minimum Wage or Less: Who They Are and the Jobs They Hold. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 110 (July): 34-38.

Mellor, Earl F., and Haugen, Steven E. 1986. Hourly Paid Workers: Who They Are and What They Earn. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 109 (February): 20-26.

Smith, Ralph E., and Vavrichek, Bruce. 1987. The Minimum Wage: Its Relation to Incomes and Poverty. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 110 (June): 24-30.

Van Giezen, Robert W. 1994. Occupational Wages in the Fast-Food Industry. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 117 (August): 24-30.